

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1988

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The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris,
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,
New York, Rome, Tokyo.

No. 32,833 37/88

Seoul's Real Olympic Victory: New Role in Asian Diplomacy

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune
TOKYO — As South Korea braces for the start of the Olympics on Saturday, it is already clear that the nation has won victories on the playing field that are likely to bring fundamental changes to Asia and irreversibly alter Seoul's global and regional diplomatic roles.

A broad range of political and commercial advances in recent weeks, chiefly involving enhanced contacts with China, the Soviet Union and other East Bloc nations, is viewed among analysts in Asia as a turning point for South Korea and North Korea, as well as for the nations that have traditionally supported the two sides.

Deepening relationships between Seoul and Pyongyang's most powerful allies will give South Korea a new political prominence in the international community and open new avenues that will ensure its future economic prosperity, diplomatic analysts believe.

In the immediate future, the

1988 Summer Games and the new relationships accompanying them will leave the Communist North more isolated than at any time since the peninsula was formally divided in 1953, diplomats and other analysts assert.

But Seoul's triumphs are also seen as an essential step in the process by which the two sides could eventually be reconciled, if not unified.

"The past few weeks have been the ultimate loss of face for the North — every trend one can come up with is going against it," said Robert A. Manning, a Washington-based consultant on Northeast Asian security affairs. "But you have to look at the final intent, and that is to force Pyongyang to recognize the benefits of a more conciliatory posture."

The North's potential diplomatic losses over the 1988 Olympics have been increasingly apparent since it failed to win significant support for a boycott of the games several years ago. Cuba, Nicaragua, Ethiopia,



These homes in Kingston, Jamaica, were among 100,000 destroyed by the hurricane. Nineteen people were killed in the island nation.

Storm Heading For Texas

Damage Is Heavy In Yucatán After Thousands Flee

CANCUN, Mexico — The most intense hurricane on record in the Western Hemisphere was surging Thursday toward Texas and northern Mexico after causing severe damage in cities and resort areas on the Yucatán Peninsula and forcing thousands of people to flee.

The hurricane, which earlier left nearly one in four Jamaicans homeless, slackened somewhat as it

swirled over Mexico, but it was beginning to gain strength again over open water as it moved toward the U.S. Gulf Coast, where sustained winds of 120 mph (195 kph) are expected.

The storm, designated Gilbert, killed at least 34 people as it passed through the Caribbean. It was expected to reach landfall again in northern Mexico or southeastern Texas about midday Friday.

Hurricane warnings were posted Thursday from Port O'Connor on the Texas coast southwest to Brownsville and in Mexico south to Tampico. The National Weather Service said the warnings might be extended northward.

"This is a killer storm," said Gordon Guthrie, director of the Florida Division of Emergency Management. "I feel sorry for anybody wherever this hits."

The highest probability of landfall was near Brownsville, on the Texas-Mexico border. But the strength of the storm and the possibility that it could hit the Houston-Galveston metropolitan area, with a population of 3.5 million people, raised extraordinary concerns.

Thousands of people from southern Texas to Louisiana's bayous shuttered their homes and shops, packed up livestock and fled to higher ground as the storm headed toward the U.S. coast.

"It sounds facetious, but people can stay as long as we can fingerprint them so we can identify them later," said Bob Pinkerton Jr., mayor of the coastal resort of South Padre Island, where 1,000 residents were told to evacuate.

The hurricane, about 450 miles wide, struck the Yucatán coast Wednesday with 23-foot (7-meter) waves.

The Interior Ministry in Mexico City said the storm had seriously damaged the luxurious hotel zone in Cancun and had destroyed about a quarter of the houses on the nearby resort island of Cozumel.

Authorities were particularly concerned about 15,000 people believed to be trapped on another resort island just off Cancun, tiny Isla Mujeres.

In the Yucatán state capital of Mérida, the storm's 160 mph winds destroyed nearly all the thatched houses in one district and cut off water supplies, said González Correa, an editor of the newspaper Novedades.

A spokeswoman with the National Civil Defense System in Mexico City said that at least 20,000 people had fled to Mérida from coastal areas.

She said that 6,000 tourists had left beach motels and that 30,000 local people had also sought temporary shelter.

The hurricane also hit the gulf port cities of Puerto Progreso, Campeche and Ciudad del Carmen, closing airports and roads and knocking out communications and power. Hundreds of homes were destroyed in Puerto Progreso, an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

In Campeche "there is no light, there is no radio, there is nothing,"

War Games Bolster Southeast Asia Pact

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
SINGAPORE — More than 100 combat aircraft from five nations, including Britain and Australia, recently fought mock battles over Malaysia and Singapore in military exercises that officials say mark a significant upgrading of a previously low-key regional defense pact.

The exercises last week were a continuation of air, sea and land training maneuvers that have taken place with increasing regularity in the last few years under the Five Power Defense Arrangements. The agreement links Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore.

But the officials said that a decision by the five countries to underscore the military and political value of continued cooperation has given the pact a permanence that was not foreseen when it was signed in 1971.

This decision, they said, reflected uneasiness among non-Communist countries in Southeast Asia at developments that could alter the balance of power in the region, shattering confidence essential to economic progress.

These include the possible eviction of U.S. forces from bases in the Philippines after 1991, doubts about whether a durable settlement of the Cambodian conflict can be reached and the steady growth since 1978 of a Soviet military presence in Vietnam.

The increasing ability of China and India to extend their military reach into Southeast Asia also causes unease. In addition, there is uncertainty about whether Japan's powerful military would stay out of the region if Tokyo felt that its vital maritime supply lines were in danger.

Analysts said that the participating countries were demonstrating a capacity for regional military collaboration designed to minimize outside intervention in Southeast Asia.

The five countries are members of the Commonwealth, an association of Britain and its former colonies.

The defense cooperation arrangements were reached after Britain announced in the late 1960s that it was withdrawing a large and long-established military contingent from Singapore and Malaysia for financial and political reasons.

The five-nation agreement, under which Australia and New Zealand continued to maintain sub-

Dukakis on Defense: Echoes of Reagan

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The new positions on weapons and arms control that Governor Michael S. Dukakis has outlined move him closer to long-standing policies of President Ronald Reagan and former President Jimmy Carter.

The positions of the Democratic presidential nominee, unveiled in a speech Wednesday at Georgetown University, include unambiguous support for production of the Stealth strategic bomber, the Trident D-5 submarine-launched nuclear missile and what advisers called a new, although unspecified, land-based nuclear missile that may be a variant of the MX or Midgetman now under development.

In the past, Mr. Dukakis said he supported continued development of the Stealth and the D-5, which were begun under Mr. Carter, but

withheld any judgment about whether to produce them because of what he described as concerns about their high cost, technical flaws and the uncertain outcome of U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations.

A Dukakis military adviser who briefed reporters before a speech Tuesday by the

vice president contended that the Democrats would "unilaterally gut" the Republican's military buildup, resulting in the elimination of incentives for the Soviet Union to compromise in any future accord on strategic arms.

Mr. Murray, a former navy undersecretary and dean of the Naval War College who lectures at Harvard University, said that the defense issue had arisen earlier in the campaign than expected. "We're behind in characterizing the Dukakis positions," he said in an interview.

Two new surveys indicating that most voters think Mr. Bush is more likely to bolster national defense than Mr. Dukakis indicate that Mr. Bush's attacks have met with success. A nationwide poll by CBS News and The New York Times found, for example,

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Kiosk

U.S. Handgun Clause Is Cut

WASHINGTON (AP) — Proponents of relaxed gun laws won a major victory on Thursday when the House of Representatives eliminated a proposed seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases from an anti-drug bill. The waiting period would have permitted the police to conduct background checks on prospective handgun buyers.

The 228-182 vote substituted a system, to be determined later, to identify convicted felons seeking to buy handguns. The result apparently showed that the National Rifle Association was able to outmaneuver the nation's major law enforcement organizations. Both gun-owner and pro-regulation groups had asked police officers to lobby House members.

Urban Pollution: Darker Clouds Loom

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
In what its organizers say is the most comprehensive environmental study ever carried out, researchers have discovered that the air breathed by most of the world's 1.8 billion city dwellers is not properly fit for humans. Nor is the water in much of the world fit to drink.

The findings are contained in three reports on air, water and food pollution prepared jointly by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Program, which are expected to be approved in Geneva on Friday by environmental experts from 12 industrialized and developing countries.

The report on air pollution, based on monitoring in major cities of 50 countries, found "disturbingly high" levels of sulphur dioxide and dust pollution in most urban areas. Monitoring from 1980 to 1984 for sulphur dioxide, which results from industrial processes and the burning of carbon fuels, revealed particularly high concentrations in Milan, Tehran, Seoul, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paris, Beijing and Madrid.

Dublin, Athens, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Shanghai, New York, London, Calcutta and Brussels were listed in the middle range.

The report said monitoring during the same period indicated that Ceraiva in southern Romania, Melbourne, Auckland, Cali in western Colombia, Tel Aviv, Bucharest, Vancouver, Toronto, Bangkok and Chicago had the lowest average concentrations of sulphur dioxide.

Not only does sulphur dioxide cause respiratory problems but it also combines with water to give sulphuric acid, which is harmful to stone.

"Six hundred and twenty five million people, mostly in developing countries, are exposed to unacceptable levels of sulphur dioxide pollution and another 550 million live in marginal conditions," said Michael Gwynne, head of the UN Environmental Program's Global Environment Monitoring System.

Mr. Gwynne said the situation was even worse regarding dust and smoke pollution. "Less than 20 percent of city dwellers, about 350 million people, live in air quality conditions that can be considered acceptable," he said.

Kuwait heads the list of particularly dusty cities, which also includes New Delhi, Beijing, Jakarta and Manila.

Making up for its relatively low level of sulphur dioxide pollution, Chicago was the only advanced industrialized city with an excessive average count of dust particles.

Less detailed reports on other pollutants — nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide and lead — indicated they also are increasing through-

Bush Calls Dukakis's 'Miracle' a Mirage

SAN FRANCISCO — Vice President George Bush, taking aim Thursday at one of his opponent's main campaign points, said that Governor Michael S. Dukakis's economic policies have hurt Massachusetts and would "knock the foundations" from under the national economy.

Mr. Bush said Massachusetts had lost 26,000 jobs in the last five years while Mr. Dukakis was governor. The statement is at odds with federal statistics, which show a big increase in the number of jobs in Massachusetts during that period, although the number of manufacturing jobs has decreased by about that number.

He also said Mr. Dukakis should be crowned the "gold medal winner in the tax-and-spend competition."

Mr. Dukakis, responding to Mr. Bush's

remarks while on an inspection tour of the damaged Yellowstone National Park, said, "My state has more jobs than people to fill them. We're very proud of what we've done. We've not only built a strong economic future but we've balanced budgets 10 years in a row."

Mr. Dukakis said his state had only 3 percent unemployment, compared with 5.6 percent for the country, and charged that the Reagan-Bush administration had created a "fiscal mess" with continuing high U.S. budget deficits compared with 10 years of balanced budgets in Massachusetts.

Mr. Dukakis has described his state's economic growth as the "Massachusetts miracle." But Mr. Bush said, "The fact is the so-called Massachusetts miracle is really the Massachusetts mirage. And right now that state is approaching a fiscal fiasco that might

best be described as a budgetary Three Mile Island" that is "facing a budgetary meltdown."

On economics, Mr. Bush quoted his Democratic presidential rival as saying he wants "to do for the nation what he has done for Massachusetts." The vice president added, "That slogan is sounding more and more like a threat."

Winding up a two-day campaign drive in California, where the presidential race is close, Mr. Bush delivered a speech before San Francisco's Commonwealth Club, whose members include businessmen, lawyers and politicians.

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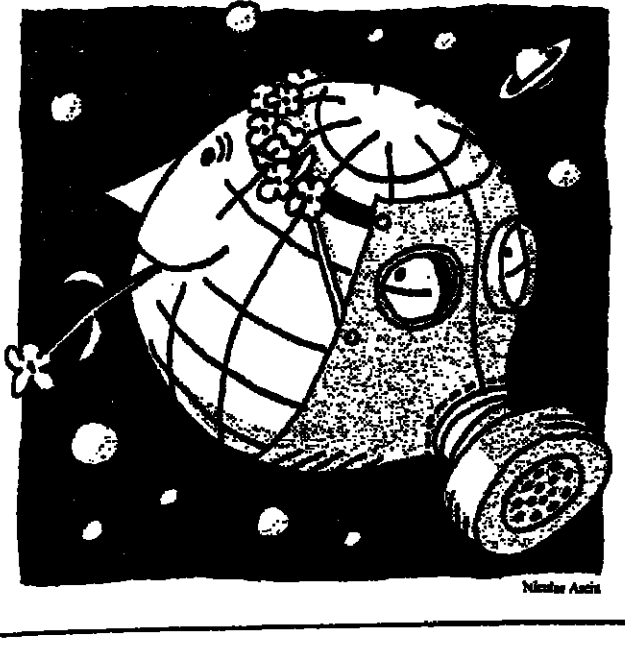
Human Immune System Tested in Mice

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Researchers have successfully implanted major parts of the human immune system into mice, giving them a small, working model of the immune system that can be used in testing drugs and vaccines.

One immediate application of the transplants will be in AIDS research.

Two similar methods were used in the experiments. Both used a special strain of mice with a genetic defect that gives them no working immune systems, as with the Texas "bubble boy" of a few years ago who was kept alive by being isolated in a sterile plastic bubble.

The defective mice usually die within weeks. But researchers at Stanford University transplanted tissue taken from the liver, thymus and lymph glands of aborted fetuses into the mice. At the Medical Biology Institute in La Jolla, Calif., researchers injected human



white blood cells into the chests of the mice.

The transplants thrived and produced human immune system cells and antibodies. The mice, instead of living the usual two to four months, are still alive after 17 months at Stanford, apparently protected from infection by the human implants.

In the La Jolla experiments, the mice are producing human immune cells and antibodies after eight months.

"The potential of this is really extraordinary," said Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. "We may be able to study the human immune system in a convenient mouse model."

He added that it might be possible to infect mice with HIV, or human immunodeficiency virus, and follow it from the first minute to see its effects on the human immune system.

"We can use it to study a whole spectrum of vaccines," he said. "We could study transplantation, implanting incompatible tissue to see what the mechanisms of rejection are."

The two studies will be published in forthcoming issues of two scientific journals: *Science*, in the United States, and *Nature*, in Britain.

Use of tissue from aborted fetuses has been opposed by anti-abortion groups. A Reagan administration official last week drafted an executive order that would ban the practice.

Hostages Taken in U.K. Bank

Police surrounded a bank in Preston, northwest England, Thursday after gunmen abducted the manager and held about 60 employees hostage.

When police entered the premises, they found the gunman had fled with an undisclosed amount of money. No one was hurt.



Dow Jones	
The Dollar in New York	
DM	1.8745
£	1.6719
Yen	133.90
FF	6.3725

U.S. Verification Chief Says Missile Inspections In Russia Were Success

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "It was pretty damn amazing," said Brigadier General Roland Lajoie, a former Defense Intelligence Agency official, referring to his opportunity in August to stand inside a Soviet SS-20 ballistic missile canister. He was at a missile base near Kapustin Yar, a site near the southern Soviet city of Volgograd that is usually closed to foreigners.

General Lajoie and a Soviet counterpart, Colonel Nikolai Shabalin, took shelter from an unexpected rainstorm inside the giant canister from which three Soviet nuclear warheads had been removed in preparation for the missile's destruction.

The visit was one of the more than 115 on-site arms inspections that have been completed by the United States so far under provisions of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty.

General Lajoie, director of the recently formed U.S. On-Site Inspection Agency, and other U.S. and Soviet officials have said in recent interviews that the inspections of restricted U.S. and Soviet military areas and armaments allowed by the treaty have been a success.

They said that the visits have produced none of the difficulties that were predicted by opponents of the treaty in the U.S. Senate or that were feared by some of its supporters.

"There have been absolutely no problems with implementation of the treaty," General Lajoie said. U.S. intelligence officials added that the Soviets appeared to be in complete compliance with the treaty's provisions. Colonel Shabalin said in an interview in late July that all inspections were proceeding smoothly.

Twenty-two SS-20 missiles, each capable of striking cities and military targets in Asia and Western Europe, have been destroyed under U.S. inspection. General Lajoie watched as the first three were destroyed in an explosion on Aug. 28 at Kapustin Yar.

A week later, Colonel Shabalin and other Soviet inspectors visited a U.S. Army base in Texas to observe the burning and crushing of a Pershing-2 missile. The missile is capable of striking vital Soviet military bases near Moscow in eight minutes from sites in West Germany.

The INF Treaty banned all U.S. and Soviet land-based nuclear missiles with a range 300 miles (480 kilometers) to 3,400 miles. The Soviet Union is to destroy about 1,750 missiles, and the United States about 850.

To coordinate the inspections, the two countries have exchanged more than 800 detailed messages through Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers, established under an agreement signed a year ago by Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union.

The U.S. center, established in the State Department's main building, uses three personal computers and fax machines for transmitting and receiving data, such as the names of U.S. inspectors, their time of arrival in the Soviet Union, and the flight paths of U.S. military aircraft transporting them.

At the other end of the special satellite communications terminal is a similar center located in the main building of the Soviet Defense Ministry in Moscow, which uses identical personal computers and fax machines purchased from the U.S. government.

Reagan Transfer of Powers Was Urged in 1987, Book Says

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In early 1987, when President Ronald Reagan was depressed over the Iran-contra scandal and a bout with colon cancer, advisers to the White House chief of staff briefly wondered whether Mr. Reagan was capable of handling his official duties, according to a new book by two Washington reporters.

One adviser wrote a memorandum suggesting that Howard H. Baker Jr., who was about to become the new White House chief of staff, "consider the possibility" of invoking the 25th Amendment to the constitution, which provides for the transfer of presidential power to the vice president should the president be incapacitated.

The suggestion was quickly dismissed by Mr. Baker when he had a chance to observe the president closely, the book reports.



The secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, left, meeting with the U.S. deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, who paid \$15.2 million in partial U.S. dues for 1988.

House on the last weekend of February 1987. The Tower Commission report on the Iran-Contra affair criticizing Mr. Reagan's detached style of management had just been issued.

The president was still convalescing from his operation for cancer, and the chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, had been forced to resign.

Mr. Baker, the former Republican leader of the Senate, had been named to replace Mr. Regan. And Mr. Baker had named two close associates, Mr. Cannon and Tom Griscom, to evaluate White House operations before he took office on Monday, March 2.

After interviewing the president's senior staff, the two advisers came to the conclusion, in Mr. Cannon's words, that the White House was in chaos. Mr. Cannon said to the authors, according to the

book: "The staff system had just broken down. It had just evaporated."

Mr. Cannon is said in the book to have recalled his interviews with staff members this way: "They told stories about how inattentive and inept the president was."

Alarmed by these accounts, Mr. Cannon wrote a memorandum for Mr. Baker that began: "Consider the possibility that Section 4 of the 25th Amendment might be applied." That section details procedures for transferring a president's power when he is unable to discharge the duties of his office.

After reading the Cannon memorandum, the book says, Mr. Baker remarked on the night before assuming his new job, "Well, it doesn't sound like the Ronald Regan I just saw, but we'll see tomorrow."

Khrushchev Fall Laid to KGB

Brezhnev Entered Conspiracy at Late Stage, Article Says

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The KGB, the Soviet internal-security agency, played a key role in the overthrow of Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1964 and his replacement by Leonid I. Brezhnev, according to a new account of one of the murkiest episodes in Kremlin politics.

An article in the daily Literary Gazette on Wednesday named the instigators of the anti-Khrushchev plot as a former KGB chief, Alexander N. Shelepin, and his protégé, Vladimir E. Semichastny. It said Mr. Khrushchev had finally become aware of the conspiracy when his KGB guard was switched without his knowledge.

The revelations came in a long article on the Brezhnev era by Fyodor Burlatsky, a former Khrushchev speechwriter, who has also acted as an informal adviser to Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The article painted a scathing portrait of Mr. Brezhnev as a mediocre leader who failed to rise to the political and economic challenges facing the Soviet Union.

The last few weeks have seen mounting public criticism of Mr. Brezhnev, culminating in a major corruption trial with Yuri M. Churbanov, his son-in-law, as the star defendant. The series of anti-Brezhnev articles in the press provoked an unusual protest Wednesday from the former Soviet leader's grandson.

Writing in the weekly Moscow News, Andrei Brezhnev complained that a rock group had recently danced over a huge portrait of his grandfather that had been laid out on the stage. He said having Brezhnev as a last name had become a considerable handicap.

Until recently, public discussion of Kremlin power struggles or of the family lives of Soviet leaders was inconceivable in Moscow. The personal lives of present-day lead-

ers remain off limits for the Soviet press, but anything to do with their predecessors seems to have become fair game.

Mr. Burlatsky said the immediate pretext for Mr. Khrushchev's removal came after his journalist son-in-law, Alexei Adzhubei, provoked a complaint from the East German leadership by making some ill-considered remarks about German reunification.

But the real reason for his removal, Mr. Burlatsky said, was dissatisfaction with Mr. Khrushchev's erratic foreign and domestic policies, including the nuclear saber-rattling with the United States over Cuba.

According to the article, Mr. Khrushchev realized that something was amiss only when flying back to Moscow for a crucial Politburo meeting on Oct. 13, 1964. After he noticed that his personal guard had been changed, he unsuccessfully tried to persuade the pilot to fly to Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, Mr. Burlatsky said.

Mr. Burlatsky, whose position gives him access to some internal Kremlin discussions, said Mr. Brezhnev had been chosen as Communist Party first secretary, succeeding Mr. Khrushchev, because his associates imagined that he would be a transitional leader. He said that if anyone had predicted back in 1964 that Mr. Brezhnev would remain in power for 18 years, "he would have been laughed at in the face."

Mr. Brezhnev, who was serving as the Communist Party's second secretary at the time of the anti-Khrushchev coup, was brought into the plot only at a relatively late stage, according to Mr. Burlatsky.

The article said that Mr. Shelepin and other plotters had met at a series of "unexpected places," including a sports stadium where they "arranged things" while ostensibly watching soccer matches. It said that Mr. Semichastny, Mr.

Shelepin's hand-picked successor as head of the KGB, had the task of changing Mr. Khrushchev's guard.

Both men received important promotions after Mr. Khrushchev's overthrow, but they were dismissed by Mr. Brezhnev. Mr. Shelepin overplayed his hand and was perceived as a threat by the new party chief, according to Mr. Burlatsky.

Describing Mr. Brezhnev's final days, Andrei Brezhnev said that his grandfather withdrew into a small circle of close friends. He said he had spent a lot of time closeted in his study with his personal bodyguard, an old wartime comrade named A. Ryabenko, who was one of the very few people in whom he had unlimited trust.

McFarlane Potshot at 'Star Wars'

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Robert C. McFarlane, a key architect of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, says he has concluded that "there is no current basis for confidence that a survivable defensive shield is within reach" and that Mr. Reagan's announcement of it was misleading and simplistic.

As the president's national security adviser from 1983 to 1985, Mr. McFarlane played a major role in crafting Mr. Reagan's speech in 1983 launching the program, now commonly known as "star wars." The speech said the program was intended to render U.S. and Soviet nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete."

In an article in the fall issue of the journal Foreign Affairs, published this week, Mr. McFarlane said, "There is much to criticize in the misleading simplicity of the administration's announcement of the SDI program and the way in which it exploited popular anti-nuclear aspirations."

He wrote that despite "truly impressive gains" in the technology associated with a missile defense system, it will be impossible to tell for 10 or 15 years whether such defenses will work.

But Mr. McFarlane also criticized the "flatly dismissive rhetoric" of scientists opposed to the program since its outset.

He said that he and others involved in shaping the original SDI proposal had wanted to threaten the Soviet leaders with a technological breakthrough that would lead them to deal more constructively with our concerns about their forces.

"The Soviet's commitment to a 50 percent reduction in their heavy missile launchers and warheads," he added, "represents a vindication of that strategy."

UN Wonders When U.S. Will Pay

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — UN officials and members of Congress from both parties are bailing the White House announcement that the United States is willing to pay its debts to the United Nations, but they underscore that there was no plan on how to find the money to make the payments.

The announcement on Tuesday was intended by the White House to leave the impression that President Ronald Reagan intends to pay all of the country's UN debts. But critics of the administration emphasized that Mr. Reagan would owe about half a billion dollars to the organization and that it will be up to the next administration to decide whether and how to follow through.

"I think it's a tragic situation we got ourselves into," said the House majority leader, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington. He blamed the president and Republican legislators for making the United States the organization's largest debtor.

When asked where Congress would get the money, he shrugged and said vaguely, "I think they're talking about a commitment over a multiyear period."

The only immediate payment made by the United States was a \$15.2 million check — part of \$44 million in dues owed for the current fiscal year — that the deputy secretary of state, John C. Whitehead, delivered Wednesday to the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

Congress has not been enthusiastic about financing the United Nations for some time. At the United Nations, officials were quick to point out that even if the promised payments go through, the continued indebtedness of the United States, which has the largest financial obligation, will weigh heavily.

"The U.S. payments solve the liquidity crisis, but not the financial-stability crisis," Frederick Eckhard, a UN spokesman, said. Senior UN officials have said the organization would be forced into insolvency by the beginning of November without a substantial infusion of funds owed by the United States.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar agreed, saying that the White House announcement "is not the end of our problems." Hinting that Mr. Reagan's scheduled farwell speech to the UN General Assembly on Sept. 26 may have been a factor in the deci-

sion, he added that the president "will feel more comfortable" now that he is willing to pay some bills.

If Congress and the State Department have no objections, \$173 million more in U.S. dues for 1988 and 1989 will be paid in installments by the end of the year. That leaves the administration still substantially in debt to the United Nations and with no known plan to come up with the money. It has withheld the funds for reasons that include a demand for shake-ups in the organization's personnel and budget procedures and objections to UN programs on policy grounds.

Hurricane's Fury Resembles a Tornado's

By Malcolm W. Browne

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The hurricane designated Gilbert, the mightiest storm to hit the Western Hemisphere in this century, caught meteorologists completely off guard.

The hurricane is so powerful and concentrates so much destructive energy in a relatively small region that meteorologists say it resembles a monster tornado.

"We were as surprised by the birth of this powerful hurricane as astronomers were last year by the sudden flaring of a rare supernova," said Frederick J. Gadomski, a climate analyst at Pennsylvania State University.

In common with other great hurricanes, the latest coalesced abruptly from a cluster of thunderstorms centered over warm ocean water.

Although experts can recognize the conditions under which hurricanes may form, they are still unable to predict when or even whether the transition will take place, Mr. Gadomski said.

Now that the hurricane has reached full force, however, climatologists and other scientists expect to harvest observations in the next few days that will be studied for years.

Although the destructive effects of a hurricane are a result of its high winds and the ocean water it may hurl at a coastline, meteorologists rank the magnitude of hurricanes by the pressure of the air within the eyes, or centers, of these whirling storms.

Meteorologists say that measurements of wind speeds and other characteristics of storms are inaccurate and difficult to interpret, and that the most dependable gauge of a hurricane's strength is the air pressure in its eye; the lower the pressure, the more powerful the storm.

research aircraft from the U.S. National Hurricane Center and the U.S. Air Force, the sea level pressure of the eye of hurricane was

winds are cutting a tornado-like path of destruction, but unlike a tornado's swath, which is only a few hundred yards wide, this hurri-

can's path of devastation is some 50 miles wide.

The storm is likely to carry clusters of tornados within its whirling central structure. Tornado watches will be posted along with hurricane warnings in Louisiana and Texas on Friday, when the storm is expected to leave the Gulf of Mexico

and roar northward into the United States.

Experts agree that aside from the hurricane's house-wrecking wind velocities, the storm's main threat to the Gulf Coast is a phenomenon called "storm surge" — an ocean wave up to 25 feet high (8 meters), which can be as devastating as a small tidal wave.

Storm surge is caused partly by the raising of a column of ocean water under the low-pressure eye of a hurricane, and partly by tornado-strength winds surrounding the eye. As the hurricane moves over land it drags this high-water region a short distance inland, destroying and inundating coastal buildings.

These effects may cause immense damage when the storm crosses the Gulf Coast.

"We were as surprised by the birth of this powerful hurricane as astronomers were last year by the flaring of a rare supernova."

Frederick J. Gadomski, university climate analyst

THE HUSTINGS

Bush Closes the Gap in California

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Vice President George Bush has closed a 16-percentage-point gap and is now running neck-and-neck with Governor Michael S. Dukakis in their battle to win California voters, according to a poll.

The California survey, released on Thursday, showed that Mr. Dukakis's lead of 27 percent to 35 percent over Mr. Bush in late July had been reduced to 46 percent to 45 percent, a tie within the poll's 4 percent margin of error.

California, with 47 electoral votes, is the biggest prize in the November elections. With most polls now rating Mr. Bush slightly ahead or no worse than even, political strategists in both parties agree that the Nov. 8 election could be settled in California.

Dukakis Cites State Budget Surplus

BOSTON (NYT) — Governor Michael S. Dukakis, seeking to squeeze some good news out of his state's shaky budget situation, said Wednesday that Massachusetts had ended its 1988 budget year in better shape than expected.

The governor said that in the fiscal year that ended June 30, with a budget of nearly \$11 billion, the state had a \$67 million surplus, \$42 million higher than expected. The announcement came at a late afternoon news conference on Beacon Hill after a day that included campaign trips to Maryland and Washington.

Massachusetts budget problems have weighed heavily on the governor, who has campaigned as a skillful fiscal manager.

Kennedy Son Wins in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island (AP) — Patrick Kennedy, the 21-year-old son of Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, has become the latest member of his family to win public office, soundly defeating an incumbent in a Democratic primary for the Rhode Island Legislature.

West German Warplane Is Lost During Exercise

COPENHAGEN — Two West German crewmen were missing after their fighter-bomber plunged into the sea off southern Denmark during a NATO exercise, Defense Command Headquarters said Thursday.

The RF-4 Phantom jet was taking part in the exercise "Bold Grouse."

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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

On the Line in Poland

The first hard test of Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of political freedoms and economic reforms may come in Poland rather than the Soviet Union. Poland's Communist leadership now must choose: Either it can honor its recent hints of a new, legal role for Solidarity, or it can renege and thereby provoke fresh unrest that will raise the specter of Soviet intervention. Undoubtedly, hard-line apparatchiks in Moscow will read economic and political changes in Poland as proof that reforms cannot work in the Soviet Union either.

Two weeks ago, amid strong official hints that Solidarity could again achieve legal status, Lech Walesa agreed to call for an end to the latest wave of strikes. With considerable difficulty, he overcame the arguments of those who believed it wiser to stay on strike until the regime first delivered on its promises. But since the end of the strikes the regime has stalled, even backtracked. There has been no legalization of Solidarity. Worse, in defiance of understandings mediated through the Roman Catholic Church, there have been re-

prisals against workers who struck, both in the Silesian coal mines and at the huge Stalowa Wola steel complex.

On the line are the credibility not only of Mr. Walesa but of the church and other officials like Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak and the Politburo's economic chief, Wladyslaw Baka. If Warsaw does not now honor its assurances to Mr. Walesa on serious negotiations with Solidarity, future pleas for cooperation are certain to be ignored. Only hard-liners would gain in Poland, and perhaps in the Soviet Union.

General Jaruzelski, who presents himself as a key Gorbachev ally, can scarcely afford to miss this point. If Solidarity is not given a proper role, further strikes are virtually certain. Postwar Poland has experienced three worker upheavals powerful enough to sweep away Communist Party leaders, and others that came close, including two major strike waves this year. The immediate situation could scarcely be more delicate, or more dangerous, for General Jaruzelski — and Mr. Gorbachev.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

America Pays, at Last

Belatedly but sensibly, President Reagan has vowed to pay the United States' accumulation of neglected debts to the United Nations. That is a useful change of heart as his presidency comes to its last months.

This administration arrived in power full of hostility to the international organizations in general. But, one by one, it has discovered their uses. In the case of the UN and several other organizations, the Reaganites had reason to accuse them of political posturing and self-indulgence. No doubt the UN has undertaken useful reforms. But it is also true that, as it has gained experience, the Reagan administration has come to see a utility in these agencies that it missed in earlier years. For example, with a war in progress in the Gulf it was both dangerous and expensive to keep a large naval force there. Now, with a cease-fire, the White House has been going out of its way to express support for peacekeeping by the UN between Iran and Iraq.

The American refusal to pay its dues on time hurt not only the UN itself but the dozens of specialized organizations affiliated with it. One was the World Health Organization, which fights communicable diseases and is doing crucial work in tracking AIDS. It was constrained by the U.S. refusal

al to pay its dues, an innocent victim in a quarrel in which it had no part.

Much the same was true of the International Atomic Energy Agency. It is responsible for monitoring nuclear power reactors worldwide, to raise safety standards and to see that no fuel is diverted to make weapons. The agency has been highly effective, but the growing number of reactors has stretched its resources thin. Now, the president says, the United States will pay its back dues and give the energy agency the support to which it is entitled.

Unfortunately, one organization in the UN system apparently will not benefit from the president's declaration. The World Bank is the main source of development aid from the rich countries to the Third World, and its member governments have voted to expand its lending power. The vote was nearly unanimous. The holdouts included Libya, Vietnam, Cambodia, Romania and the United States. How is that for good company? The United States' dues remain stalled in the inept and befuddled House Banking Committee. A stronger World Bank will serve the interests of the United States, but so far Congress has refused to provide the American contribution.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

There's Room for Dissent

For more than three decades, the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act allowed Washington to bar controversial foreign visitors. It was an outmoded limit on freedom of speech. Then last year Congress passed a new law to redress this abuse of public intellect, but the law expires at the end of this year. It deserves an extension.

McCarran-Walter was passed amid anti-Communist hysteria of the McCarthy era. Among the law's 33 grounds for excluding foreign visitors is a provision allowing the government to keep out any alien who might "engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety or security of the United States." Over the years, federal bureaucrats have used the law to prevent visits by Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the Colombian Nobel laureate, and Hortensia de Allende, the widow of the slain Chilean president, Salvador Allende.

The law Congress passed last year prohibits the exclusion or deportation of foreign visitors "because of any past, current or expected beliefs, statements or associations" that a U.S. citizen would find pro-

hibited by the constitution. The law, however, only applies to visitors seeking visas in 1988. Congress hoped to accomplish a more comprehensive overhaul of McCarran-Walter this year. With the press of other business, however, that effort has languished.

Now, at the urging of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has passed an amendment for a permanent ban on visa denials based on political beliefs. But some senators, still anticipating greater changes in McCarran-Walter, balk at making the legislation permanent. A compromise would extend this year's law for another year or two.

Some extension by the Senate is critical, since no comparable amendment now exists in the House. Senate passage would at least allow House consideration in conference.

To deny foreign visitors entry to the United States solely because of their political beliefs undermines American ideals and insults the intelligence of the American people. Having taken an important step toward enlightenment, Congress needs to take another.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Scoring the Debate Debate

Supposedly everything is settled about the U.S. presidential and vice presidential debates, except whether the candidates have to stand or sit. The negotiations have been going on between James Baker, from the Bush camp, and Paul Bronttas, representing Michael Dukakis, for a couple of weeks, and on every disputed point it seems that Mr. Baker has won. The Dukakis campaign wanted four debates; there will be two between the presidential candidates and one between the would-be vice presidents. The Dukakis campaign wanted to start early and keep debating until late in the campaign, when the nation's full attention would be directed at the debates; the first debate on Sept. 25 will be televised live on the CBS and ABC networks while NBC presents the Seoul Olympics, and the last debate will be Oct. 13 or 14, almost four weeks before the election, and just when the end of the baseball playoffs has whetted the national appetite for the World Series.

The Dukakis campaign wanted the first debate to be confined to foreign policy; it will not. The Dukakis campaign wanted "an open forum with a single moderator"; there will be a moderator and three journalists asking questions. Now Mr. Dukakis wants to debate standing up while Mr. Baker wants to sit down. Is someone already putting the chairs in position?

Actually, it is possible the Dukakis people had good reasons for caving in. The other side had the cards: It was ahead in the polls, it had publicly made it clear it did not mind if there was only one debate, and Mr. Baker is known for being unyielding in debate negotiations. Standing tough would have made the debate over the debates the evening news story for a couple of weeks, and the Dukakis people might have calculated that they could do better than that. Anyway, it usually happens that things that are supposed to help one candidate end up helping his opponent. The experienced Richard Nixon, some will remember, was supposed to have an overwhelming advantage in debate over the callow John F. Kennedy. So don't take too seriously the hype that Mr. Dukakis is "the best debater in North America."

The real problems with the debates are not what the candidates were arguing about. We are disappointed that the formats do not give candidates a chance to question one another, as they did tellingly in some primary debates. But some debates are better than none, and mid-campaign debates are probably better than a week's debate about when to debate. Voters started out this year knowing little about these candidates and without being able to identify, much less have clear views on, any major issues. Anything that helps them learn more and focus more closely is useful — whether the candidates are standing or seated.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: R55628
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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73201126. Circulation Française No. 61337
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OPINION

We Must Keep the Squeeze on Apartheid

By Shridath S. Rampal

The writer is secretary-general of the Commonwealth.

LONDON — Sanctions are proving increasingly unpleasant medicine for apartheid South Africa. They are intended, of course, to cure South Africa of apartheid — the only peaceful means left to the international community of doing so. And although some of South Africa's traditional trading partners have found the medicine almost as hard to prescribe as to take, now is the time for them to join the rest of the caring international community and press vigorously for Pretoria to change course before it is too late. For there is hard evidence that sanctions are now biting into the South African economy.

Part of that evidence was revealed by the Toronto meeting in early August of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers — those of Australia, Canada, Guyana, India, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The success of that meeting made clear that the decision last December by all 48 Commonwealth member countries except Britain to keep up the momentum on sanctions is paying off. It is doing so, too, with regard to the committee's other functions of providing guidance to the Commonwealth's anti-apartheid strategy and of seeking to strengthen African front-line states against aggression and destabilization by Pretoria.

Facts on issues central to ending apartheid are in short supply; yet, truth is apartheid's most powerful enemy. That is why the foreign ministers, at a February meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, commissioned two important studies to give the sanctions effort a factual underpinning.

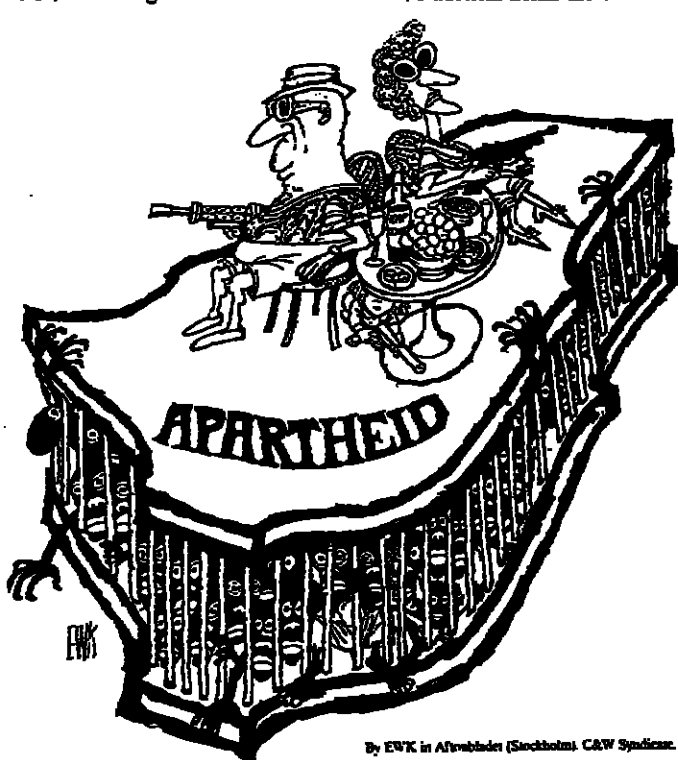
The first study was on South Africa's relationship with the international financial system. Prepared by the governments of Australia, Canada and India, and intended for the ministers' eyes only, it excited such widespread interest that it was decided to make the study public.

The study reveals that South Africa's economy is now trapped — caught in a situation where it cannot sustain a satisfactory growth rate without sufficient new foreign credits, which are no longer in prospect. Many capital-exporting economies have banned new investment in South Africa; foreign creditors are not interested in providing new loans; and potential foreign investors are discouraged by the political uncertainties caused by apartheid, the associated poor economic outlook, and the economic uncertainties arising from divestment pressures and trade and financial sanctions.

At the same time, South Africa has only limited opportunities to increase its exports, other than gold; gold, the key export, faces the competition of increasing global supplies and uncertain price prospects; and foreign trade credits can only provide short-term relief. Finally, South Africa's standing with the official international financial institutions is such that it cannot expect assistance from them.

To increase the pressure on Pretoria, the foreign ministers in To-

trade bans, particularly on coal. But the interim study also revealed growing success. It concluded that even the limited sanctions now in place are having a real impact. It showed that in 1983-87 South Africa's trading partners reduced their trade by \$1.2 billion — about 7 percent of South Africa's exports. Denmark has led the way by cutting 96 percent of its imports from South Africa; Sweden's have been cut by 58 percent. And in the United States, imports from South Africa have been cut by 39 percent, largely as a result of sanctions adopted by Congress in 1986.



By ENK in Afro-Weekend (Dundee), CAW Syndicate.

ronto agreed on significant measures which they urged Commonwealth and other governments to implement. These included a ban on trade credits; rigorous treatment for South Africa with regard to loan loss provisioning requirements; loan rescheduling arrangements not extending beyond a year at a time; an international ban on official export credit insurance; and the internationalization of lending restrictions.

On the evidence of the South African press, these sanctions are already making their mark. The Aug. 18 issue of Finance Week said that "if Commonwealth and other anti-

in the international effort. It identified Italy, Japan, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey and West Germany as the principal offenders. And though statistics were unavailable from South Korea, it is known to be expanding trade with South Africa.

The foreign ministers recommended individual and concerted demarches toward countries not applying Commonwealth sanctions, or whose trade practices were lessening the sanctions' effectiveness. They urged specific measures to tighten the sanctions already agreed and proposed pressure on other countries to adopt Commonwealth

The Myths Keep Them Killing in Northern Ireland

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON — Across the sea from here, in Ulster, the IRA kills more British soldiers, the British kill more IRA. The increased bloodshed, mostly based with what it is called, war in Northern Ireland. The killings cause indignation but little pain, since the British army is made up of volunteers, not draftees. For the officers and the non-coms, this grim duty provides professional exercise with a minimum of casualties.

If London negotiated a withdrawal with the IRA, it would leave the province's half-million Roman Catholics at the harsh mercy of the angry and armed one million Protestants. British troops came in 1969 to protect Catholics from Protestant fury; the troops still do the same job in part, though nobody on either side has any interest in saying so.

There is a companion myth on the British side. If enough IRA gunmen are killed, or if, as some want, enough suspects can be jailed without trial, the movement will be broken. The trouble is that a stern military response typically recruits more gunmen, especially when there is little gainful employment to be had. The IRA thrives on martyrdom and

repression. Funerals, as Conor Cruise O'Brien foresaw, have become the province's principal social and political activity. Catholic unemployment, about 25 percent and twice the Protestant rate, assures plenty of idle youths to replace jailed or fallen heroes.

Like any guerrilla force, the IRA survives because it has substantial support from neighbors, the Catholics of Ulster, even if the overwhelming majority genuinely deplore violence. Nearly two of three reject the IRA at the polls. But Sinn Fein, the IRA on election day, captured 83,000 votes in the election a year ago. This means that tens of thousands feel a sentimental twinge for the boys, offering varying degrees of help. Among them they give gunmen food, clothing, a secure place to hide, store weapons, carry messages, comfort wives and girlfriends, provide first aid. Above all, they assure the IRA it has roots in the Catholic community.

This support is likely to continue as long as Catholics are maintained as an inferior caste, as long as jobs in shipbuilding, aircraft and machine tools are monopolized by Protestants, as long as local government and the police are overwhelmingly Protestant. Four centuries of division in Ulster are unlikely to end without removing the fundamental cause, the ancient Protestant hegemony.

To separate Catholics from the IRA, a minimum first step is the creation of high employment in Northern Ireland. The province-wide jobless rate is 16.6 percent; it must come down to 4 or 5 percent.

But this cannot happen. Mrs. Thatcher's economic policy for Britain rests on a large margin of unemployment. Nobody can create jobs in Ulster without creating them in Britain as a whole. But that, in Mrs. Thatcher's view, would be dangerous. She maintains high unemployment to hold unions and wage demands in check, to restrain inflation for those at work. Northern Ireland is a lesser priority.

So the killings go on. The IRA kills to keep up the morale of its troops, to attract support in Belfast and New York. The British army kills to satisfy popular demands that something must be done, to avenge fallen comrades. There is no reason to think that more blood — a military or police solution on one side, guerrilla terror on the other — will end the bloodshed.

Blood does something else. A dirty war like this one tends to infect all institutions, corroding those on the mainland as well as in Ireland. The diminished respect for law and life in Northern Ireland, the wanton killing on both sides, is thimning civil liberties in Britain. Television has already been robbed of much of its vitality, largely because of the demands of Ulster. A further erosion of freedom is now likely.

The writer, a longtime foreign correspondent for The Washington Post who later covered the United Nations for The New York Times, writes a column from London on European affairs.

In Gibraltar, a Most Troubling Episode

By William Pfaff

LONDON — Homicide, legally committed, is the subject of a coroner's inquest in Gibraltar which this week heard evidence on the killing by British soldiers of three IRA members on March 6.

Each of the three was killed by multiple gunshot in the face and torso fired by men of the Special Air Service, the British army's special regiment employed on peacetime intelligence and security missions.

No one has seriously disputed that Mairaed Farrell, Sean Savage and Daniel McCann were preparing a terrorist attack in which a car bomb would have been detonated on a Gibraltar street on behalf of the Royal Anglian Regiment. The three would have been killed if beyond dispute. The bomb found later in Spain, in a car rented by Miss Farrell, weighed 200 pounds (almost 100 kilograms), and a school and a retirement home are adjacent to where the attack was planned.

The three were killed as they walked away from a car presumed to contain the bomb. The radio detonating device was presumed to be with them. In fact, the car was a blocking car they had parked to reserve the space they meant for the bomb car, and they were unarmed.

Some contend the three were deliberately shot under an unacknowledged British policy of killing IRA terrorists. The case presents a problem of considerable significance in the struggle by democratic societies against terrorism. Critics of what the SAS did compare their action with that of Argentine death squads. This charge has been heard not only from the left but from the iconoclastic Anderson Waugh, a commentator nowhere near the left. It is a troubling charge because an evident parallel exists. Nonetheless it is a fundamentally false judgment.

The Latin American death squads of recent years have acted outside the law, not within it, directed by either a faction inside government or some self-nominated political group outside it. They are motivated by the belief that law, or democratic govern-

ment, is powerless to deal with what they believe to be subversion; hence they themselves kill subversives.

Testimony in the Gibraltar affair holds that the operation was closely supervised by security officers and police commanders in radio communication with the men carrying the action out. Gibraltar police were formally in charge and requested the military's intervention. There were strict rules of engagement, and these were followed.

The operation went wrong, according to the testimony, because the IRA people were mistakenly understood

death-squad episode. The affair demonstrated a degree of expedient ruthlessness that many will find repellent, but which can be defended as an appropriate response to terrorism. The Provisional Irish Republican Army has shown little compunction about killing bystanders in the course of its campaign against British authority in Ulster — a campaign that only a minority of the Catholic minority in Ulster supports, and which the Irish government in Dublin has itself condemned.

That the Ulster Catholic minority has deep, justified grievances against British authority, and against Britain's toleration of the gross discrimination practiced against them by the Ulster Unionist majority, goes without saying. But the Provisionals cannot claim to act on the authority of the community they purport to defend.

Civilized men recoil from murdering even murderers — even more from murdering those who murder out of morally serious convictions. To kill terrorists in this way is to enter their universe, one of killing/lying for Ireland and of exemplary martyrdom. To have killed these people as they were killed was legal, but provides no victory for the rule of law.

Yet consider the alternatives. The United States, Israel and France have all in recent years used inherently indiscriminate military force to attack "terrorist sites" or conduct reprisals against "terrorist nations." What, morally speaking, makes a "nation" terrorist? What is the moral warrant for the "collateral damage" that goes along with military reprisals?

The state has a right to defend itself, and to kill to do so. The democratic state has a better right to do this than any other kind of state. When this must be done it is better that three responsible persons die than that tens, or hundreds, be killed or hurt who have had nothing to do with the terrorist act. When all of the choices are bad choices, the cold formalism of the SAS is the best.

The writer, a longtime foreign correspondent for The Washington Post who later covered the United Nations for The New York Times, writes a column from London on European affairs.

To have killed these people was perhaps legal, but it was no victory for the law. Sometimes, all the choices are bad.

International Herald Tribune
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Dukakis's Rat-Tat-Tat Education

By William Safire

CHICAGO — A bemused Michael Dukakis clambered up on a tank in Michigan, pointed the gun at the clicking camera, and said "rat-tat-tat."

In the same rat-tat-tat way, the Democratic candidate has delivered three speeches this week on foreign policy and national security to show himself off as substantive, mainstream and tough-tough-tough.

Three times he promised to "put any price tag on any burden" to "ensure the survival and success of liberty." The John Kennedy line that presaged the invasion of Cuba and involvement in Vietnam. He identifies himself with President Reagan's present Soviet policy and suggests that Mr. Bush is not nearly so enlightened.

Is this the real Mr. Dukakis? Do these three centrist speeches, arranged at the last minute to counter a perception of weakness, represent the considered world view of the Massachusetts liberal who has long been espousing nuclear freezes, but-fitting involvement in the Gulf and calling space defense a wasteful fantasy?

Doubtful. I suspect his mindset is far to the left of the speeches he has been handed. But the fact that he has undertaken sound bites too long for most media mastication challenges us to treat these positions seriously.

His talk to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations was a punchy rewrite of the article titled "Testing Gorbachev" by Graham Allison Jr., dean of the Kennedy School at Harvard, in the current Foreign Affairs magazine. The theme of most and underlying article is a willingness to accept tentatively the Gorbachev professions of good faith: "We want to challenge the Soviet leaders, test their intentions," says Mr. Dukakis, which could be a tough-sounding way of saying, trust them until they double-cross us.

This eagerness to deal is tempered by the frequent evocation of linkage. If Mr. Gorbachev wants fundamental changes, cautions Mr. Dukakis, "there must first be a fundamental change in the balance of forces in Central Europe." Does this mean that START treaty progress is contingent on Soviet destruction of its tanks and artillery and demobilization of troops? (Sorry, no time for questions.)

"I will challenge Mr. Gorbachev... to lead the rest of Free Central Asia and cease the shipment of arms to the government of Nicaragua." The Allison article specifies how Soviet arms shipments to Central America have increased, and proposes that Soviet cessation of military aid be accompanied by cessation of U.S. military aid to the contra. (That notion has flopped so far.)

Kissingerian linkage is nowhere more pronounced than in trade. If Mr. Gorbachev wants to join the international economic community, warns the Duke, "the first step get out of the business of exporting these deadly weapons [missiles armed with chemical or nuclear weapons] to volatile regions." No good diplomatic behavior, no economic help; that is unmistakably tough. (If they roll tanks into a rebellious neighbor, would he slap on a grain embargo, as Jimmy Carter did in his toughest decision?)

Dean Allison carries trade linkage further: Before we let the Soviet Union into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which now needs for its financing, "we must first recognize its internal pricing system." That would mean phasing out price controls, followed by the convertibility of the ruble — free-market steps that pertain perestroika planners.

"I will challenge the Soviet Union to live up to its obligations under the Helsinki Accords," intones the New Dukakis. (If it doesn't, is he prepared to renounce that tattered treaty?)

The Dukakis speechwriter avoided the central question forthrightly faced by Dean Allison: "Do we want Gorbachev to succeed?"

Soft-liners working feverishly to implant a weltanschauung in their candidate say yes — that if we help the Soviet Union strengthen itself by becoming more capitalist, democratization is sure to follow.

Hard-liners say no — that the Gorbachev reforms are predatory, only breathing space, and we should not help the Soviet economy to finance a renewal of Moscow's imperialism.

Wouldn't it be great to find out what Mr. Dukakis — and Mr. Bush — think about this? Which one agrees with Mr. Reagan's breathtaking assumption that Mr. Gorbachev will give up the Soviet dream of world domination? If we ask, may we find out. That is what campaigns are for — not just the edification of voters, but the rat-tat-tat education of candidates.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Samoan Rebels

LONDON — Advice received from Samoa states that a rebellion has broken out there. Her Branders placed himself at the head of body of Samoans loyal to King Tamasese and went out to meet the rebels. In the conflict which ensued, seven of the supporters of Tamasese and three of the rebels were killed. The ultimate deposition of the reigning Tamasese is regarded as inevitable unless support is rendered by the Germans.

1913: Parachute Science

PARIS — Within the past few months there has been a succession of inventions all designed to save the aviator from destruction when his aeroplane falls him. The very multiplicity of such devices proves how insistent is the problem of aerial security. Nearly all these inventions have been based on the parachute principle. M. Mayoux is particularly ambitious, as his invention aims at the safety not

only of the pilot, but of his machine.

1938: British Diplomacy

PARIS — Premier Neville Chamberlain's visit to Chancellor Hitler was hailed as a courageous and statesmanlike move throughout the world. Said The Times of London: "War on the Sudeten issue would be a folly and a crime and an empty victory heading for the madhouse if the nations of the most densely populated Continent of the world were really going to bomb one another to pieces on account of the troubles of some three and a half million folk in the pleasant land of Bohemia." In Czechoslovakia, the "Coke Slave" described the visit as a "last desperate attempt to preserve peace." In France, L'Ouvreur said: "Everybody knows that the Sudeten problem is only one aspect of the bigger problem of Europe. What a hope for the future of Europe if tomorrow three more invitations for conversations were issued — Daladier, Mussolini and Stalin."

OPINION

Gentle Talk, But He Flirts With Demons

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — The great Pledge of Allegiance issue that George Bush started and Michael Dukakis cannot finish refuses to be laughed or scoffed at. It has spread like the Yellowstone wildfires, so terrifying the House of Representatives that it will now open every legislative day with hands upon heart — at least until the election season ends.

When Mr. Bush attacked his rival in the presidential election for vetoing a bill that would have fined Massachusetts schoolteachers for refusing to lead a daily pledge before the flag, Governor Dukakis assumed the vice president wanted a serious discussion. So he responded with the much-derided "Harvard Law School" defense, which experts in political baloney-making have pronounced hopelessly naive.

It was that the law had seemed unconstitutional to him, that his state supreme court had so advised; and that there was a well-known U.S. Supreme Court case on the point, suggesting that coerced recitals of the pledge would transgress First Amendment rights.

Silly man! Mr. Dukakis was soon corrected. He must, he was told, view the pledge-offensive not as a Bush attack on personal liberties, but as a disguised jab at his own "values" — a symbolic issue fashionable for the politics of hot-air balloons. Close the law books, he was advised, and fall back on the show-biz defense: Demand with as much indignation as you can muster why Mr. Bush is questioning your patriotism.

And so Mr. Dukakis has done. And yet the issue hangs on and even spreads to the halls of Congress.

There have been many interesting speculations about Mr. Bush's strategy in making so much of the pledge, the most original of which comes from the novelist Philip Roth. Writing in the New Republic, he speculates that Mr. Bush may be on a show-biz track seeking to draw attention "to the aura of foreignness emanating from Dukakis's name and appearance."

Whatever the politics of this weird epidemic may be, what has not been sufficiently examined is what it says about Mr. Bush's judgment and his sense of political limits.

Throughout American history, though fortunately not of late, pseudopatriotic frenzies have boiled up from the nastier nether regions of the nation's subconscious — Know-Nothingism, the Ku Klux Klan in its various revivals (especially in the 1920s), McCarthyism — these were among the nastier manifestations. Almost always these frenzies, while adding not a cubic to love or well-being of country, slame the nation in the eyes of civilized opinion and victimize harmless eccentrics and dissenters who for various reasons are not in step with the crowd



In an Australian Valley, German Vintages

By Peter Cole-Adams

TANUNDA, Australia — The best time to visit the Barossa Valley is during the grape harvest, and the best place to see it from is Peter Lehmann's weighbridge. From dawn to dusk, a procession of battered trucks and tractors hauling trailers rumbles up to the stone office where their loads are appraised and weighed, and their owners invited in for a chat and a glass of Lehmann wine.

Marvelous people, these, with German names and sun-red farmers' faces, who still regard braces as the only sensible way to keep one's trousers up. At Mr. Lehmann's weighbridge, you can meet men whose great-grandparents arrived here from Prussia and Silesia within a few years of the first British settlement in this part of Australia, in 1836.

They still retain their own form of German as a second language. When not tending their vines, they may be singing in a leder club or blowing the blazes out of a tuba in a local band.

Peter Lehmann, a winemaker, is the son of a Lutheran pastor. "I am," he declares, "a fifth generation Barossa Kraut." He is a big man, with an explosive sense of humor and a well-de-

served reputation for hospitality and loyalty to his growers.

A decade ago, Mr. Lehmann bravely took a risk; he did it to keep faith with growers he had worked with during 20 years as chief winemaker for a major Australian wine company. After falling

MEANWHILE

out with new owners over their treatment of longtime grape suppliers in hard times, he decided to set up his own winemaking company, and persuaded some people to finance him. Initially, he called it Masterson Vintners, after Damon Runyon's gambler, Sky Masterson. This year, Mr. Lehmann reckons he is taking in about 10,000 tons of grapes.

After a dozen often desperate years, the grape growers of the Barossa Valley, in South Australia state, are enjoying a seller's market in 1988. A couple of years ago they were being paid to pull out vines. Now they are reaping the benefits of a wine export boom, with much of the

product going to Sweden. The valley, 60 kilometers (35 miles) northeast of Adelaide, owes its name to a misspelling. Colonel William Light, South Australia's first surveyor general, visited the area in 1837 and named a range of hills on its eastern flank "Barrosa," after a battle in which he fought during the Peninsular War in Spain.

South Australia has King Frederick William III of Prussia and a London merchant and banker named George Fife Angas to thank for the arrival in 1838 of the first German immigrants, mostly from the province of Brandenburg.

The king attempted to unite the Lutheran and Reformed churches and to impose a new order of service. A group of traditional Lutherans decided to emigrate. They were assisted by Mr. Angas, who was a member of the committee of the South Australia Land Company. He had a particular interest in encouraging religious dissenters to settle in the new, convict-free colony, and it was not entirely philanthropic. He sold them land at 10 times the price he paid for it.

Only the first few groups of German immigrants were religious refugees. Frederick William died in 1840, and active persecution of the "Old Lutherans" faded away. But many Germans continued to come to South Australia seeking a better life. By 1900 the total was about 18,000. The first group to settle in the Barossa arrived at Bethany, near Tanunda, in 1842.

One of the early German immigrants was Joseph Ernst Seppelt, a Catholic who had done well in the tobacco, snuff and liqueur business in his native Silesia. He settled in the valley in 1851 with a labor force drawn from 13 families.

He and his son, Benno, laid the foundations of a great Australian wine dynasty. Although the company is no longer family-owned, and the main winemaking operation has long since moved to Tanunda, the 19th-century stone buildings of the original Seppelt estate, near Greenock, are meticulously preserved. They are surrounded by turreted wine tanks and date palms.

It is at Seppeltfield, in a vast cellar, that the company still matures and holds its finest ports. Visitors can behold barrels of Para Liqueur Port from every vintage since 1878. Every year, a barrel is broached on its 100th birthday, and a few precious bottles are drawn. The liver quivers at the thought.

The writer, an associate editor of The Age newspaper of Melbourne, recently completed a seven-month journey around Australia and will publish a book about it next year. He contributed this account to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Few Words for the Planet

Regarding "Worried by Global Climate? What the Visionaries Suggest Can Be Done About It," (Aug. 17) by William J. Broad.

Many of the outrageous solutions for dealing with the global warming problem would be expensive and could in themselves cause other problems. Stopping the destruction of the Amazon forest has been talked about, but with little concern for the financial needs of the Brazilians. As the world population increases, every resource becomes a commodity, and we should all share the burden of their costs. We should pay the Brazilians and other countries to provide us with clean air by maintaining their forests. And we must undertake massive conservation programs. What wants the Earth to become a concrete jungle with a sky tinged white where the sun is?

JOAN M. DE VITRY-MOY, Kuala Lumpur.

Environmental protection is the main challenge of today and the future. According to a 1985 study by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the annual destruction of the industrialized nations' natural resources, expressed in monetary values, has reached 6 to 9 percent of their gross national products. Taking these losses into account, the GNP's of these countries are actually declining.

GERHARD BERCHTOLD, Innsbruck, Austria.

Since June, I have read alarming reports of the shrinking ozone layer, increased acid rain, the worst U.S. drought

in 50 years, polluted beaches and the greenhouse effect. Howard Kurtz's dispassionate piece on the closing of beaches in America's Northeast (Aug. 8) got me thinking about the need for newspaper publishers to participate in the life and death struggle for the planet. Why not publish "Please Recycle This Paper" on every copy of your paper?

ROBERTO GAUTIER, New York.

Heroes or Puppets?

Regarding the report "U Ne Win Loses Key Support," Sept. 7:

I know that it is fashionable to soothe, stroke and flatter Third World countries, but this is really too much. I refer to the "Burmese heroes" mentioned in the article, from which I quote: "Bo Ye Htut and eight other survivors of the '30 Comrades" who founded the Burmese army and wrested independence from Britain" and "Aung San, the hero of resistance against British colonial rule."

The Burma National Army was a puppet force set up by the Japanese. Several of its leaders were properly punished as collaborators when we kicked the Japanese out and thereby liberated Burma (I was a flight lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Air Force, attached to the Royal Air Force, and took part, on the ground, in the second Wingate expedition behind Japanese lines in Burma in 1944). When the British left, they did so willingly and honorably, without having had anything "wrested" from them.

I might add that the BNA forces were usually conspicuous by their absence

when any fighting was in the offing. They were mainly used as garrison troops by the Japanese army, which considered them even less reliable than the Germans considered the Italians.

Just look at what those "heroes" have done to their beautiful country, which so many of my friends died to set free.

J. M. KNOWLES, Ferney-Voltaire, Switzerland.

How Bush Learned

In an article by Paul Taylor (Aug. 30), Vice President George Bush talks about learning about life by getting away from the "circumstances of prosperity." He says that he went to "unknown territory with kids and a dog and a car," to make it on his own. He says he worked in the oil business and then started his own business. But R. W. Apple Jr. (Aug. 19) reports that Mr. Bush went to Texas in a new car bought by his father. His first job was provided by a family friend. He helped to found an oil company with the necessary capital provided by a rich uncle. This is not what one ordinarily would call "striking out on one's own."

ARTHUR S. FRENO, Genilly, France.

Any action, any time, that demonstrates the moral fiber of an applicant for the highest office in America and reflects on his ability to act honorably under crisis should be scrutinized.

George Bush flew a naval torpedo bomber with two other men aboard in World War II when his plane was hit. He survived and his passengers died. An eyewitness in the turret of an accompanying plane said (IHT, Aug. 15) that the

plane was not burning and that Mr. Bush could have made a water landing, possibly saving two men's lives.

The pilot of an aircraft has the same responsibility to his passengers as the captain of a ship, except that his decision usually must be made quicker.

Although the "right stuff" may not be a requirement for the presidency, I would sleep better for the next four years if the next president had it.

LEE SETOMER, Deauville, France.

Regarding "Deborah Steelman: Bush's Point Woman" (Aug. 12):

Mrs. Steelman's story about winning a trial for a client who had five prior convictions for narcotics, on the strength of her accent and attire, says little for her sense of legal ethics. From this trial she learned "one of my first big lessons — know your jury at all times." Well, the jurors are now your readers. They will look beyond the facade and see a typically Reaganesque phantom structure.

LUCIUS H. KENTFIELD, L'Escala, Spain.

My heartfelt thanks to Bob Woodward and Walter Pincus for the most eloquent portrait yet of the Republican presidential candidate (Aug. 11).

George Bush "rarely becomes intimately familiar with the issues" and "was not inclined to immerse himself in the details sufficiently to form his own position," we learn. Mr. Bush would appear to be a clone of the Gipper.

PETER BENZONI, Rome.

GENERAL NEWS

Iraq Suggests Gas Use Is Government's Right

By Clyde Haberman

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE BAGHDAD — The Iraqi defense minister suggested strongly on Thursday that his country reserved the right to use chemical weapons if it felt that circumstances warranted it.

"The policy is to not use and to not encourage others to use" such weapons, said the minister, Adnan Khairallah.

"We believe in this policy," he added. "But I want to tell you that if this is the rule, then each rule has an exception."

Mr. Khairallah, who did not define the conditions that might justify chemical warfare, likened these weapons to the nuclear stockpiles of the United States and other major powers. "Does not the presence of nuclear weapons in your country mean that you will use them if necessary?" he asked.

His observations came at one of the few news conferences held in recent years by a senior Iraqi official for foreign journalists.

It was an event arranged as part of a campaign to deflect U.S. accusations that Iraqi forces had spread poison gas in late August when they began a major offensive against Kurdish rebels in the mountainous north. An estimated 60,000 Kurds fled across the border and into southeastern Turkey. There they have given grisly accounts of countless deaths.

Mr. Khairallah made a joking reference to recent events as he opened the news session. "I was attracted by the fact that you haven't brought gas masks with you," he said. "If I were you, I'd have brought a mask, given the picture drawn by the mass media."

While the Iraqi government in recent days has flatly denied the poison-gas charges, Mr. Khairallah was less than unequivocal on Thursday. Twice, for example, he said that he could "give a simple yes or no" about chemical warfare, but then declined to do so.

Instead, he offered somewhat roundabout answers.

He said it was "technically impossible" to use such weapons in the northern mountains that had been Kurdish strongholds because they presented a physical threat to government troops as well. In addition, he said, the guerrillas were scattered among many hamlets, and that also made poison gas undesirable.

way. Few were carrying arms. The majority were civilians.

Calls have been raised for a United Nations investigation of Iraq, but the defense minister essentially turned down the idea, although on this point his responses contained ambiguous elements.

Baghdad would welcome such an inquiry, he said, but added that it would do so only if Iraqi sovereignty were not compromised. A minute later, he rejected the idea. "If Kurds are Iraqis and it's an internal issue, what is the role of the UN in this case?" he said.

Mr. Khairallah reacted sharply to the U.S. accusations, especially denunciations in the Senate that Iraq had embarked on a policy of "genocide" against the Kurds. Although saying that there had been no discussion of possibly severing relations with the United States, he cautioned that the subject was "among legitimate inquiries" to be made.

U.S. attacks on Iraq, he said, were the result of "Zionist advice," adding that "this propaganda bomb aims at pressuring Baghdad" to make concessions in the peace talks under way with Iran.



The Iraqi minister of defense, Adnan Khairallah, speaking at a press conference Thursday in Baghdad, denied reports that Iraq has used chemical weapons in suppressing its Kurdish minority.

Messages Said to Indicate Use

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say the United States intercepted Iraqi military communications indicating that Iraq had used poison gas against Kurdish guerrillas.

The officials said the communications by the Iraqi Air Force were one source of evidence for U.S. assertions that Iraq had used chemical weapons against the Kurds. Iraqi officials have repeatedly denied the charges.

The United States has not publicly given details of its evidence against Iraq, which also includes statements by Kurdish refugees in Turkey. But its allies have asked the secretary-general of the United Nations to send a team to Iraq to investigate whether poison gas was used.

Iraq indicated Wednesday that it would probably resist the demands for a UN investigation. But it said it would allow Western journalists to visit areas of Iraq where Masoud Barzani, a Kurdish rebel leader, says chemical weapons have been used by the Iraqi government.

Mr. Barzani has given the United Nations a list of 24 incidents since April 1987 in which, he says, Iraqi

forces bombed Kurdish villages with chemical weapons.

U.S. officials declined Wednesday to discuss details of the intercepted communications, other than to say that they included references to chemical warfare.

The officials said the United States had routinely monitored Iraqi military communications, particularly since May 1987, when an Iraqi warplane flying over the Gulf fired two missiles at the U.S. frigate Stark, killing 37 members of the ship's crew.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Tuesday that he was "quite confident" that Iraq had used chemical weapons in its efforts to put down a rebellion by the Kurds.

But the State Department is opposing congressional efforts to impose stringent economic sanctions on Iraq. The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said Wednesday that the sweeping sanctions bill passed by the Senate last week was "premature."

The bill, now pending in the House of Representatives, would prohibit the United States from providing Iraq with any kind of military equipment, loans or loan guarantees. In addition, it says that

no Iraqi oil products may be imported into the United States.

The Iraqi ambassador to the United States, Abdul-Amir Ali Anbari, said there was no basis for the criticism. He said he was not surprised to hear that the United States monitored Iraqi military communications.

"Superpowers do that," he said in an interview. "What surprises us is the frantic, orchestrated American campaign to discredit Iraq. We are puzzled and bewildered by it."

He said that Baghdad had not formally responded to the UN request to investigate possible evidence of the use of poison gas in Iraq.

"My personal feeling is that Iraq opposes any sort of international intervention in its domestic affairs," he said.

A State Department official said the U.S. condemnation of Iraq was motivated not by any "geopolitical strategy," but by moral outrage.

"It is not motivated by an effort to cut Iraq down to size," he said. "Nor are we trying to curry favor with Iran by condemning Iraq. We want to maintain good political and economic relations with Iraq, but the issue of chemical weapons gas in the way of that."



GIORGIO ARMANI Vendôme, Paris

WEEKEND

International Herald Tribune

- Composers and Creeds
- Art and Anguish
- Arts Guide



Malcolm McLaren (left) puts punk on gallery walls; the rap group Public Enemy, whose latest hit was the inspiration for Keith Haring's "Don't Beleeve the Hype" mural.

The Love Affair Between '80s Rock and Art

by Jon Pareles

NEW YORK — Keith Haring's cartoonish new mural on Manhattan's Lower East Side bears the watchwords, "Don't Beleeve the Hype," adapted from Public Enemy's latest rap single. The artist and video director Robert Longo's yuppies in black and white twist and grimace in MTV's "art breaks." William Wegman's Weimaraner Fay Ray cavorts in the video clip for New Order's "Blue Monday." Murals by Julian Schnabel and the late Jean-Michel Basquiat hang at the Palladium just as Chagall decorates the Metropolitan Opera House.

And starting Friday, punk-rock gets gallery space when the New Museum of Contemporary Art opens "Impresario: Mal-

colm McLaren and the British New Wave," a retrospective exhibition devoted to the 42-year-old London scene maker best known as mass-media provocateur and manager of the Sex Pistols, the 1970s epitome of punk.

Image and image-building dominate rock more with every video clip and advertisement. At the same time, current art finds continuing inspiration in rock. As contemporary art becomes more and more fascinated with mass-media control and manipulation — and as both art and rock become ever more self-conscious — rockers and artists move ever closer. Rock and art do not just hang out at the same clubs; they have much information to swap.

Music and art have never been strangers. Musicologists study illuminated manuscripts to determine the shape of a lute; the

Cubists wore out their charcoal sketching café guitarists. But in the last decade rock and art have grown inseparable. With the fashion world as common ground, artists join rock musicians as celebrities in a volatile star system that values the latest thing.

Sometimes artists and rockers collaborate; more often they play a game of conceptual leapfrog, aiming for the fringe and landing in the mainstream. Each move affects the evolution of both. Both have decided to plunge into, digest and perhaps subvert the sonic and visual information barrage that now defines Western culture. And gallery goers and rock listeners — which should not be mutually exclusive groups — are the first to enjoy the effects.

Each side is fascinated with the other's command of imagery that can infiltrate private perceptions or excite millions of

people. Art, mute and often insular, craves rock's vitality and outreach, its ability to broadcast tricky messages, its brute force, its easy familiarity with electronic media. Meanwhile, rockers are eager to learn artists' skills at visual presentation for everything from album covers to stage shows to videos, and they identify with the rebel spirit of modern-art movements from Dada to Pop.

In essays in the catalogue for the McLaren exhibition, which includes posters, record covers and tabloid headlines deploring the Sex Pistols, McLaren's admirers invoke Marcel Duchamp and Andy Warhol alongside the New York Dolls and Richard Hell and the Voidoids.

Some rockers may yearn for the serious consideration that artists take for granted. The influential avant-rock singer and com-

poser Captain Beefheart, apparently retired from concert performance, exhibited paintings at the Mary Boone gallery under his real name, Don Van Vliet. The latest efforts of Brian Eno — an art-school graduate whose rock résumé stretches from Roxy Music and his own albums to production for Talking Heads and U2 — are "light and sound works" on view at Los Angeles's Ace Contemporary Exhibition gallery.

Art and rock share a modus operandi. Rockers from John Lennon and Keith Richards to the Talking Heads, Wire and Scritti Politti have emerged from art schools, determined to find pop as their canvas. They end up using painterly and sculptural methods in music-making, and

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CRITICS' CHOICE

LONDON

A Museum for the Movies

■ Fred Astaire's tux, Charlie Chaplin's hat and cane, Fritz Lang's viewfinder and Marilyn Monroe's dress from "Some Like It Hot" are some of the attractions in the Museum of the Moving Image, which was officially opened Thursday (a few days after a similar, but separate, enterprise in New York). The museum is described as the world's largest museum devoted entirely to cinema and television, and is under Waterloo Bridge in the South Bank arts complex on the Thames. Leslie Hardcastle, MOMI's co-coordinator, launched the project a decade ago in his capacity as director of the National Film Theatre. On its 3,000 square meters (32,000 square feet) of floor space are 50 different permanent exhibitions and there will be up to six changing exhibitions annually. Displays come from the British Film Institute's collection as well as from what Hardcastle called "the nutty people I'm glad to say still left in England who collect Odeon doors and carpets and old TV sets." Instead of conventional guides, MOMI employs 24 actors to entertain and enlighten visitors.

PARIS

Season Openers

■ Major events in the program of the Festival d'Automne, which runs to the end of December, include Karlheinz Stockhausen with a concert performance of his "Montag aus Licht" on Sept. 23 and a 10-concert cycle of chamber music (Sept. 26-Oct. 6); classics and contemporary theater from Russia, Poland, Germany and Austria, including the Moscow Art Theater with Chekhov's "The Seagull" and "Uncle Vanya" (Sept. 27-Oct. 8), Tadeusz Kantor and his company from Poland (Sept. 26-Oct. 16), French-language productions of two plays by Thomas Bernhard, and Patrice Chéreau's staging of Bernard-Marie Koltès's "Retour au Désert" (from Sept. 27); Merce Cunningham, Dana Reitz and Susanne Linke on the dance program, and an survey of little-known Soviet cinema. . . . Alvin Ailey's American Dance Theater comes to the Palais des Sports (Sept. 27-Oct. 16) with a program of "Afro-Caribbean Suite" using chore-



Ad Hoogendijk

Couch Philosophy: The 75-Minute Hour

by Ronald van de Krol

ZEIST, The Netherlands — If this were Athens, 400 B.C. instead of a small town in Holland, 1988 A.D., the establishment of The Netherlands' first "philosophical practice" may not have raised as many eyebrows nor drawn so many bemused chuckles from the academic establishment.

In modern Holland, as elsewhere, philosophy is generally restricted to the library and the classroom and is not readily available on street corners or in supermarkets. Now, however, contact with a "professional" philosopher can be had — for a fee — at an office in a modern block of flats in Zeist, near Utrecht.

It is here that Ad Hoogendijk, 38, has set up Holland's first philosophical practice, one of about half a dozen such practices that have sprung up in Europe in the 1980s in protest against philosophy's relegation to the ivory tower of academia. The practices take their inspiration from Gerd Achenbach, who opened the first center for practical philosophy near Cologne in 1981.

In Hoogendijk's practice, philosophy and a philosophical approach are applied to problems that are usually considered to be the domain of social workers, psychologists or priests — unemployment, broken marriages, fear of death, loneliness and, yes, even the meaning of life itself.

For a fee of 100 guilders (about \$48) for a

75-minute session, Hoogendijk and his "visitors" — they are never called patients or clients — delve into the matter at hand. "People come here to test new ways of thinking, to think through a problem or to find a sounding board for their ideas."

Since opening his part-time practice in January 1987, Hoogendijk has seen about 100 visitors. Some come for one conversation, others return for a series of talks stretching over months.

Professors of philosophy reacted skeptically at first, but Hoogendijk, who says he is gradually winning support, is unperturbed. "Philosophers have their own set of pat assumptions," he said. "To them, a philosopher is someone who always has his nose in a book, who reads a lot of books, and who writes a lot of books for other philosophers, using philosophical language. That, of course, is a closed circle, so nothing ever happens with the information."

Hoogendijk, who recently published an account of his methods in a book entitled "Spreekuur bij Een Filosoof" (A Philosopher's Office Hours), has a master's degree in philosophy from the University of Amsterdam, and has studied exegesis and pastoral theology at the University of Utrecht.

His practice might sound like a more esoteric version of primal scream therapy, but Hoogendijk and his fellow practicing philosophers in The Netherlands, West

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Seoul's Cultural Olympics

by Michael Gibson

SEOUL — Poised on tall pillars whose concrete frames evoke the characteristic square letters of the country's Hangeul alphabet, 18 modern bridges carry dense traffic across the broad Han River as it runs peacefully through the sprawl of Seoul. Beneath them a newly completed riverside park has turned miles of once mighty banks into a garden.

Travelers returning after less than a year's absence appear impressed by the changes they find — most of them a direct consequence of the imminent Olympic Games. The prospect of the games has lashed the hardworking Koreans (who do

not hesitate to work seven days a week) to unprecedented feats of construction and improvements, and these have extensively modified the face of this city of 10 million.

One ambitious project, initiated by the president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, Park Seh Jik, which began talking shape two years ago under the title of the "Olympiad of Arts," has led to the creation on the grounds of the newly inaugurated Olympic park on the city's developing right bank of a permanent sculpture garden containing works by 150 artists from 85 countries.

Organized by a team of Korean and Western experts who also assembled an international exhibition of painting in the new Museum of Contemporary Art, the

sculpture garden is a particularly ambitious venture that has absorbed a large budget and scored some notable successes. The 216-hectare (530-acre) park, with its lake and ancient sacred mound, is contiguous to the Olympic village and the press village (designed to accommodate some of the 14,000 newsmen expected to descend on the city), and it is intended to be the site of 10 different Olympic events, including tennis, gymnastics, fencing and cycling.

In preparation for this event, 34 artists were invited to Seoul last year to create on-site installations. Nearly 120 others were invited to send in pieces they had

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'Mama' Ellen Stewart

La Mama Expands In Umbria's Hills

by Diane Weathers

SPOLETO, Italy — It has not rained for seven weeks in Santa Maria Regina, a village just outside Spoleto. From the road, the pale brick building seems to fade into the parched hillside. Close up, a sprawling jumble of towers and wings emerges. Nearby there is a barn, a chapel, fruit and olive groves, all pieces of an Umbrian landscape little changed since 1511, when the former convent was built.

Appearances, however, are deceptive. "Honey, it may look romantic," says Ellen Stewart, the "Mama" of the New York-based La Mama Experimental Theater Club and the property's newest owner. "But when you see it inside it's a wreck."

A friend calls the place "Mama's pile of stones." But Stewart, the founder and creative force of the celebrated laboratory for new theater, sees it differently. She envisions transforming the 3.5-acre (1.4-hectare)

spread into a residence and work center where artists from around the world can gather and work. No more sleeping side by side, camp-style, as they used to do in her three-room railroad flat on East Fifth Street. This time there will be enough space for each person — 20 to 25 at a time — to have a private bedroom. All they will have to do is find the money to get there.

"Here I am going to make a common kitchen and over here will be a bathroom," she says leading the way gingerly along spooky passages padded with centuries of dust and debris. "I am going to take this wall out and put in a door. I am putting three across this front to give it more light. This space here is a bedroom. That over there is a bathroom and this is another bedroom."

She brought the property three years ago after being awarded a \$300,000 MacArthur Foundation grant. But Stewart's award has only

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REAL ESTATE...
AGENT IN PARIS...

Olympic Art Continued from page 7

already completed, and these have now been set up, with widely varying effectiveness, on the laws of the park.

Part of the problem arises from the obvious incompatibility of the criteria governing the dignified presentation of contemporary art and the legitimate exuberance of the decoration throughout the city and, to a lesser degree, inside the park itself. Spherical balloons firmly tethered to buildings and strung across streets deployed the Olympic flag against the blue sky. Garish banners inscribed in Roman and Korean letters welcomed visitors and generally expressed the sort of elation induced by the mass theatricality of the undertaking. The main ceremonial access to the Olympic park itself is a tall gate with a swooping roof derived, one is told, from traditional Korean constructions and painted in eye-catching reds and blues. The park has been lavishly decorated with festive totem-like columns, also predominantly red, yellow and green, along with banners and soft-drink stands, while picnic tables and benches have been liberally installed across some parts of the grounds.

Artists arriving to visit the completed installation were occasionally surprised or distraught by juxtapositions of this sort. The

There is an obvious incompatibility of the criteria governing the dignified presentation of contemporary art and the legitimate exuberance of the decoration throughout Seoul and inside the sculpture park itself. Garish banners welcome visitors and express the sort of elation induced by mass theatricality.

Italian artist Mauro Staccioli, for instance, contributed a large, red, crescent-shaped metal and concrete sculpture 37 meters across and 27 meters high (120 by 88 feet), which had been superbly installed on a broad square between two big halls. On his recent return to Seoul he found to his discomfort that an equally monumental pyramid of flowers was being constructed just beside it, detracting considerably from its effect.

A major aesthetic conflict has thus arisen between the festive spirit of a national apotheosis in sports and the sensible demands of an artistic event. Artists have also expressed concern that no steps have been taken to ensure the curatorship and upkeep of their works into the Olympics are over.

Pierre Restany, one of the five curators who set up the sculpture park, expressed a

similar concern in the speech he made at the park's inauguration Monday in the presence of President Roh Tae Woo.

The artists invited to create works on the spot were more favored in that, in most cases, they were able to take the context into account. The Israeli artist Dani Karavan, for instance, discovered that his location would be close to an unsightly building and arranged his installation in a way that conceals the eyesore. He made use of rows of six-meter-long upright tree trunks sawed in half and painted either white or gold (they are inspired by the wooden pillars of Korean temples). The work itself is intended as a salute to the 15th century King Sejong, a scholar credited with the invention of a sundial, a rain gauge, an improved form of the metal type printing, and the phonetic Hangeul alphabet.

The Japanese Susumi Shingu has installed a playful host of white, buoy-like constructions on the lake and provided them with wings to keep them moving with every breath of air. Poland's Magdalena Abakanowicz has filled a small plain with 10 bronze dragon's heads emerging from the ground, each of them 4.2 meters in length. There is also the Brazilian Frans Krajcberg, the Belgian Pol Bury (with a mobile fountain), the Frenchman César (with a six-meter variant of his predictable thumb), the Romanian Alexandra Arghira, the provocative Swede Erik Dietman, the Chinese sculptor Wang Keping (presenting an imposing work of nature, the 3.5-meter-high trunk of a tree marked with tremendous welts and tumors), and the Venezuelan Soto, who has contributed a nine-meter sphere in the Korean colors (red and blue).

Some excellent Korean artists, whose achievements are less well known in the west, such as Lee Seung Teak (with an unusual and handsome piece made out of local gray roof tiles) and Lee U Fan (whose work here is made of stone and steel plate), are also represented. All in all the sculpture park is a successful initiative that will be shown to greater advantage once the Olympics are over.

THE painting exhibition is a temporary show presented by the Museum of Contemporary Art at some distance outside Seoul and in the vicinity of a large amusement park. The museum is a fortress-like structure and the exhibition presents works by some 160 contemporary artists. The range is broad and on the whole representative and is probably of greater interest to a Korean public than to Westerners who have had opportunities to see other (and sometimes better) works by these artists. Another show in the museum is devoted to contemporary Korean painters and sculptors, and a large installation of 1,003 television screens by Korea's avant-garde hero Nam June Paik is due to be inaugurated shortly.

Meanwhile, in the National Museum of Korea, next to the Kyong Bok palace, visitors will find some impressive ancient religious and profane works and archaeological finds and an extraordinarily refreshing display of pojangi. Pojangi are pieces of cloth that



Dani Karavan's "Way of Light" in Seoul's sculpture park.

were used for wrapping various items including clothing and were made at odd moments by women without any particular artistic training, frequently out of odds and ends of materials at hand.

What makes these works remarkable is that, while they were made in the 19th century, they are full of delicate dissymmetry and refinements of color and composition that should have made the Delannays blush. The

patched pojangis expressed the wish for a long life because, as a Korean authority points out, the very act of sewing old scraps of (often beautiful) cloth together could be regarded as a renewal or an extension of their life. This modest show, in the midst of the more competitive displays that are suitable for an Olympic event, has the advantage of revealing some of the more exquisite and secret qualities of Korean culture.

Where Dark Politics Meet Modern Music

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — A fascinating bit of recent journalism is an article by Richard Taruskin in the New Republic on "The Dark Side of Modern Music."

Ostensibly a review of Harvey Sachs's book "Music in Fascist Italy," it lays out evidence indicating the fascist, or at least authoritarian, tendencies of Stravinsky, Schoenberg and Webern.

Taruskin, who is preparing a book on Stravinsky, cites two letters not included in Robert Craft's collection of the composer's correspondence.

In 1930 Stravinsky asserts: "I don't believe that anyone venerates Mussolini more than I do. To me he is the one man who counts nowadays in the whole world. . . . He is the savior of Italy and — let us hope — of Europe."

In another letter, written shortly after Hitler took power in 1933, Stravinsky queries his German publisher: "I am surprised to have received no proposals from Germany next season, since my negative attitude toward communism and Judaism — not to put it in stronger terms — is a matter of common knowledge."

Taruskin sees parallels between such attitudes and Stravinsky's retreat from Romanticism into his Neoclassicism of the 1920s, and quotes Arthur Lourié's description of the composer as "the dictator of the reaction against the anarchy into which modernism degenerated."

Schoenberg, in a well-known quotation, sought with his formulation of the 12-tone system in the early '20s not just to bring order to anarchy but also to make "discovery thanks to which the supremacy of German music is ensured for the next 100 years."

Taruskin is not the first to suggest connections between the ordering principles of serialism and an authoritarian sensibility. But he goes further, citing a 1924 letter in which Schoenberg writes of "the fairest, alas bygone, days of art in which a prince stood as a protector before an artist, showing the rabble that art, a matter for princes, is beyond the judgment of common people."

Taruskin also alludes to Anton Webern, who eagerly welcomed the Nazi Anschluss of Austria in 1938.

What are we to make of all this? Taruskin lumps it together as indicative of the "anti-democratic legacy of modernism." He also points out that after Webern was silenced and Stravinsky and Schoenberg had found haven in the United States, they changed their tunes, at least in part.

And yet the juxtaposition of this information remains highly charged. Do these (and other nonmusical) cases support the notion of an inherent anti-democratic bias to modernism? Was Schoenberg's aristocracy of the spirit (or even his leanings toward a literal aristocracy) on the same order of evil as

Stravinsky's fervent pro-fascism and anti-Semitism?

A consideration of the rightist aspects of modernism reminds us of the tangled links between an abstract art like music and the political beliefs of composers and performers. But it also encourages us to question the unthinking assumption that anything the Nazis disdained has to be morally sympathetic.

Because the Nazis attacked "cultural bolshevism," we assume that what they attacked was leftist. Indeed, despite his conservative leanings, Schoenberg did have his fervent leftist champions. But many of them agreed with him about a hierarchy of artistic worth.

The political implications of Stravinsky's Neoclassicism and Schoenberg's serialism cast new light on the polemics of the 1950s and '60s, as well. On one hand, they lend weight to Pierre Boulez and Theodor Adorno in their denunciations of Neoclassicism. On the other, they make the opposition between the Stravinskians and the Schoenbergs (or Webernians) more like a family squabble than a Manichaean battle.

SCHOENBERG'S conservatism also helps explain seeming ideological anomalies in important intellectual movements of later times. It has bothered some rock critics that Adorno and other members of the Frankfurt School could combine progressive Marxism with an utter disdain of popular culture. Yet they were drawing from the same well that produced Schoenberg's dismissal of "the rabble."

Similarly, I used to wonder, how could highly politicized neoconservative critics such as Hilton Kramer and Samuel Lipman idolize modernism? Surely, I assumed, modernism had a built-in revolutionary component.

In fact, some (but hardly all) modernists had conservative political temperaments. And just as much of Stravinsky's fascism and anti-Semitism of the 1930s derived from his horror of the Russian Revolution, so do many neoconservatives today let an anti-Soviet hostility color their views — although it is Russian anti-Semitism and anti-libertarianism they abhor.

Should any of this dampen our enthusiasm for the music of Stravinsky or Schoenberg or Webern?

Those for whom political and moral correctness is inseparable from art, and who consider themselves staunch defenders of democracy and the Jewish tradition, and who have heretofore loved Stravinsky's music but were unaware of his beliefs, may have a problem.

But the real lesson here is that human lives and values are more complex than any ready equation of art, politics and morality. And that it is dangerous to assume that someone who espouses a doctrine you admire (like modernism) abhors a doctrine you dislike (like fascism). Bravo to Taruskin for raising the issues so feistily.

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Central America	\$	540	295	160

Philosophy

Continued from page 7

Germany and Denmark distance themselves from most forms of psychotherapy, saying that psychotherapy offers little help to people wrestling with ethical or philosophical problems.

Unlike psychologists or psychotherapists, he says, the philosopher takes the visitor's words at face value and proceeds to discuss them seriously and critically, without looking for an underlying motive to the words themselves.

In another departure from most forms of therapy, a visitor to a philosophical practice is free to question not only the methods chosen but also the views of the philosophical counselor. "In a philosophical practice, it's not only the issue at hand that's open to discussion, but the world as a whole," he said.

What can a visitor to a philosophical practice expect? Conversations differ but Hoogendijk and his visitors work on philosophical skills such as logic, argumentation and a critical examination of beliefs and precepts.

One example of the kind of problems brought to Hoogendijk's practice is the case of a man approaching retirement age and feeling anxious about the impending end of his working life. "Our conversation might start with a look at retirement but by the end of an hour we'll be talking about the nature of man and the role that work plays in society," he said. His visitors bring Hoogendijk through their doors or through the interviews he has given to newspapers and radio since setting up the country's first such practice last year. Since then, a second practice has been opened by Eite Venning in Groningen.

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Hoogendijk hopes that there will one day be a postdoctoral training program for philosophy graduates who want to become philosophical counselors. Already, there are 50 philosophy graduates in The Netherlands and Belgium who are considering opening a practice, he said.

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Philosophy

Continued from page 7

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WEEKEND

Politics in Music

Mama

Continued from page 7

made her load a little heavier. "Since winning that money I have had to struggle to raise three times that amount," she says. "I don't have money to finish this place. I only had money to begin it."

Born 60 or so years ago in Louisiana, Stewart wears a girlish face surrounded by a mane of ash-blond hair and long dangling earrings that jingle noisily as they brush against her shoulders. It is hard to believe she just became a great-grandmother. She also conveys an unexpected down-home hospitality that is more Southern than Lower Manhattan, where Mama — as everyone calls her — has spent 27 years struggling to keep her theater alive.

She has always been a risk taker. In 1965, when her fledgling company was getting no attention because New York theater critics regarded the downtown as a wasteland, Stewart designed costumes to pay the rent and decided to take her troupe to Paris. "The first time we came to Europe I had 16 people with one-way tickets," she recalls. "I didn't know how we were going to get back. I didn't know too much what we were going to do when we got there. But I decided that this was the only way to get critiques." They returned to Paris the following year and performed Jean-Claude Van Itallie's "America Hurrah!" at the American Center. This led to a row with the director of the center and Mama's rapid departure. It was that huge phallus drawn on the wall during one of the scenes that did it, she recalls. "They weren't doing these kinds of things in theater. The director accused me of doing pornography."

MAMA is brazen when it comes to real estate. Half her board members resigned after she purchased a building at 74 East Fourth Street consisting of three walls and no roof. A few years later they all quit when she bought the seven-story building on Great Jones Street that is now used mainly for rehearsal space. "It was in terrible shape and we had no money to pay to rehabilitate it," she concedes. "But I did it for the artists. They needed that space."

Her gambles have paid off. The roster of productions and talents she has nurtured form the backbone of contemporary theater. A budding playwright, later actor-playwright, named Sam Shepard, was among that first group of 16 to travel to Europe. Bette Midler, Al Pacino, F. Murray Abraham, Jill Clayburgh, Butterfly McQueen and Diane Lane, at one time or another, performed on her various stages. She took a revival of Ed Bullins's "Clara's Old Man" to Venice and was the first to perform a Harold Pinter play in America. (He did not know about it at the time, but eventually he forgave her.) The director Tom O'Horgan ("Hair"), Tom Egan ("Dreamgirls"), Lee Breuer ("Gospel at Colonus"), Harvey

I don't have money to finish this place. I only had money to begin it.

Fierstein ("Torch Song Trilogy") and Andy Warhol all experimented with theater the La Mama way.

And what way is that? "Theater that communicates at a gut level," she says thoughtfully while nursing a mug of coffee at the dining table in her second home, a handsome two-story apartment in the center of Spoleto. "Language is important but I don't think language has to be understood."

She prefers movement and music to "listening to a whole lot of words." "If there is one thing I hate it's those kitchen sink dramas," she says. "It takes place in the kitchen. People are sitting around a table, invariably, somebody is pregnant, somebody is a drug addict, somebody is in jail, somebody's just lost their job, somebody's got somebody's husband away, somebody didn't get a chance. Oh no — that isn't done at La Mama."

WHAT is done is theater that is at times absurd, arcane, multi-cultural and always original. "Medea" performed in ancient Greek, Latin and nonsense syllables. A Berber ballet from Morocco. Guest artists from Yugoslavia, Korea, Romania and Iran. She once tried to host a group of pygmies from the Central African Republic, but their government would not let them leave the country.

"I want there to see what their music was like," she says. "Honey, I was in the middle of the jungles with ants crawling all over me and I had some second thoughts. But at least I was out there."

But her determination to remain international has taken its toll. Twelve years ago she was trying to bring a Polish troupe into the United States, but the closest they could get was Mexico. Time was running out so she flew to Mexico where she discovered the State Department was holding up their visas.

"I had to fight and eventually won. It was such a big fight that I collapsed. So the troupe came to the United States and left me in the hospital."

That was her first heart attack. She had a second one and then a stroke that left her temporarily paralyzed on one side. "One thing Mama has had to do," she concedes, "is slow down."

But not much. La Mama ETC, now three theaters, an art gallery and a cabaret, will put on 60 different productions over the next year. On Oct. 6, the Annex, their major theater, opens with versions of "Electra" and "Carmen" by the British director Gerald Thomas, performed by the Dry Opera Company from Brazil. After that, from Nov. 24 through Dec. 4, is a production called "The Ghost of Assassins" by the performance artist Sussan Dehm. Meanwhile on Sept. 9, the Fourth Street theater opens with "L'Aztec" by the troupe from Paris.

In early October Stewart, along with Japanese musician Giji Ito, is off to the Philippines to work with "the mountain people." "We're going to compose a piece based on their music," she says with almost childlike enthusiasm. "We'll take the piece and make it a big spectacle with dance, costumes, fire, the whole works."

Eventually, all roads lead back to Umbria. "I started to put the money in the theater," she says. "You know we're knee-deep in debt, struggling and don't know which end is up. But then I said 'no.' My mind told me to do this and I did it. Maybe I'll be sorry it's done. But I can't look back now because it's gone." And then she chuckles. "That's right, it's gone."

Diane Weathers is a writer based in Italy.



A recent show of portraits of the Palestinians killed in the uprising.

Anguished Art Amid the Gunfire

by Joel Brinkley

SLOWLY, tentatively, painfully, the Palestinian uprising is finding its way into art in Israel. Pop singers, painters and craftspeople — both Arabs and Jews — say they simply cannot separate their anguish from their work.

For Palestinians, the art tends to glorify the uprising and to honor the participants as heroes or martyrs. In contrast, Jewish artists are offering mournful expressions of regret over their country's handling of the uprising. Affected are recent popular songs, paintings and sculpture, among other forms. One recent ballad by a well-known Jewish rock singer who lamented Israel's handling of the uprising was banned from the Israeli Army radio network. An exhibition of portraits of 100 Palestinians killed during the uprising caused both a public stir and private anguish among some of the artists, both Arab and Jew.

As the uprising continues through its ninth month both Arab and Jewish artists are finding that the government and much of the Israeli public would be happier if artists and performers simply left the subject alone. "We liked you the way you were before, but now you've gone over to the other side that says things," the Jewish pop singer Sy Hyman said her fans have begun telling her since she released her recent single "Shooting and Crying." This painful rock lament includes lyrics like: "When did we learn how to bury people alive? When did we forget that our children have also been killed?"

When her ballad began to be played on the radio, Israelis hurled insults and curses at her. Some have shouted such phrases as "You sleep with Arabs," she said. One man telephoned an army radio disc jockey who played her song and, on the air, told him the Palestine Liberation Organization "should slaughter you and the person who sang this

song." The network banned the song and mailed back the promotional copies. When that happened in March, "I was sad that I was alone," Hyman said. "The other singers, they're afraid, afraid not to be popular, afraid to lose audience."

Across the line separating Israel from the occupied West Bank, Mustafa Kurd, the West Bank's best-known Palestinian pop singer, said he too has a hard time separating the uprising from his art. "An artist has to relate the feelings, problems, joys and sensations of his people," he explained.

Kurd mixes traditional Arab songs with modern Western tones. His latest album, "The Children of Palestine," released about three months ago, includes songs with lyrics such as: "From the top of the minarets I will call people; we will have hope," and "My loved ones walked a journey from the top of the Mount of Olives" — an allusion, he said, both to Christ's journey and the hoped-for trip of the Palestinian people back to Jerusalem. Allusion is the most Kurd is willing to dare; his fear is not epithets, missed air play or loneliness. It is prison.

"The intifadah is a very, very dangerous subject for us," he said, clicking black prayer beads between his fingers as he spoke in his studio-office. "When the words are too direct they become dangerous. The police say they are inciteful." Intifadah is the Arab word for the uprising.

ALMOST every week, Israeli police seize hundreds and sometimes thousands of pre-recorded cassettes, the favored method of distributing Palestinian popular music, saying they contain songs with inflammatory lyrics. Subain Ali, another popular singer of traditional Arab music, was arrested earlier this year because his lyrics were deemed too direct. Now he is in jail. Although Israeli and Arab painters who have taken on the uprising as their subject

have not run into trouble with the law, some of them are worried about what friends and colleagues will think of their work.

An exhibition of oil, watercolor and chalk portraits of 100 Palestinians killed since the uprising began was hung for a week last month in East Jerusalem's Hakawati theater. The portraits in the show, which was organized by the League of Palestinian Artists, were made by 25 Palestinian and 8 Israeli artists from snapshots of the deceased.

The Israeli painter Yitzhak Livneh said he found the idea of taking part in the exhibition odd, since, "after all, we are at war with them. I have the feeling that I will encounter misunderstanding from both sides. The Israeli will accuse me of cooperation while the Palestinian will see me as O.K. Yet I am neither."

The portraits ranged from angry to pathetically sad, from audacious to haunting. Some, by Palestinians, glorified the dead as martyrs and chose as backgrounds Palestinian flags or youths wielding slingshots. Those paintings summed up the overriding Palestinian view of the uprising: The uprising is a valorous moment in history.

The Israeli artists, by and large, simply painted or drew tragic faces, reflecting a common theme in the Jewish art: The uprising has been a tragedy for the Jewish people. Tzvi Geva, one of the Israeli artists represented, said he chose to take part in the show because "it seemed correct to me politically, and I was interested in battling with a very concrete portrait."

Looking at the photograph of the dead man he was painting, he thought to himself: "What do I have in common with him? Actually I have little in common with him. I don't have a feeling for his specific death. I have a problem with the issue as a whole and with the fact that I belong to the side that kills."

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The Affair Between '80s Art and Rock

Continued from page 7

applying art-historical theories to explain and help sell their work.

Both rockers and artists disappear into studios for weeks on end, to emerge with an album or a show. Socially, they are allowed a certain license — no fixed hours, wild clothes, unconventional behavior. They assemble compositions from lines and rhythms, patterns and improvisations, textures and (tone) colors, allusions and quirks.

Some hope to create a sensation; some, to produce functional and disposable artifacts, like a graceful industrial design or an irresistible dance record. Others intend to produce something that is both immediately striking and worthy of repeated contemplation.

When they are finished, their work enters a marketplace that is potentially lucrative, yet fickle and desperately competitive. (If they become popular, they can expect to be aped almost instantly by advertisers.)

And both art and rock are ravenous for up-to-the-second stimuli, not least from each other. Sometimes, styles seem to arise simultaneously from a single impulse. The hip-hop culture that came out of the South Bronx in New York sprouted break-dancing, graffiti art and rapping, all ways of putting a personal stamp on the public domain — a streetcorner, a subway car or a borrowed funk hit.

BEYOND that, art and rock share some goals. They begin with a spontaneous, uncalculated impact that bypasses rational analysis (a quality they share with dance); they are terse, telegraphic communications from id to id, with or without intellectual superstructure.

And while other cultural forms that match rock's popularity — movies and television — tend to be committee efforts, both rock and

art offer the promise (if not always the reality) of projecting an uncompromised individual sensibility to the world. Artists and rockers may be the last Romantic heroes (although dancers and avant-garde jazz musicians are more likely to starve for art's sake). And both like to push toward extremes.

FOR most of this century, art was in love with jazz. Jazz's on-the-spot improvisations fascinated visual artists, and the sharp angles and choppy synopses of bebop made sense as art moved from Cubism to Abstract Expressionism. In 1960, the cover of Ornette Coleman's "Free Jazz" sported a Jackson Pollock drip painting; the affinity between action painting and collective improvisation, all the squiggles moving autonomously yet interacting, was obvious. Both were ritually contemporary high art.

But jazz was moving toward the margins of popular music, displaced by rock. As Andy Warhol knocked down distinctions between high and low arts, artists discovered mass culture. Pop Art found the beauty in mass production, in disposability, even in the market machinery that put all those soup cans on supermarket shelves. With the right attitude, some between affection and put-on and put-down, artists did not have to hide in garrets from the modern world; they could enjoy it and put a new spin on it. (For artists who wanted to be musicians, rock was easier to play than jazz, too.)

Rock musicians were coming to analogous conclusions; they were not back entertainers, they were individualists with ideas working in a market that demanded hits.

"Art Into Pop," an illuminating study of the art-to-rock connection by the British critics Simon Frith and Howard Horne, points out that Britain's art schools recruited

smart misfits who were pushed toward creative eccentricity.

They developed a recognizable art-school attitude, that the book calls a "combination of ironic hedonism and a commitment to the weird." That attitude quickly filtered into rock as early as the British Invasion, with the Beatles, Rolling Stones, Kinks and Who, all led by art-school alumni.

When Andy Warhol staged multi-media happenings in the 1960s, his Exploding Plastic Inevitable included a rock band: the

Each side is fascinated with the other's command of imagery that can infiltrate private perceptions or excite millions of people. Art craves rock's vitality and its ability to broadcast tricky messages. Meanwhile, rockers are eager to learn artists' skills at visual presentation.

Velvet Underground, a high art-low art meld-down of avant-gardist noise, bleakly detached storytelling, simplistic three-chord tunes and a metronomic beat. Along with the Beatles on the vastly more popular "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band," who staked rock's claim to all the culture it could soak up, the Velvets brought art self-consciousness to rock. The Velvets made music

that was deliberately abrasive and primitive — an art term — rather than naively primitive.

WHAT was called "art-rock" in the early 1970s was mostly a red herring, as rockers with (too much?) musical school education tried to wedge technical sophistication and, often, borrowed melodies from classical music into rock — and succeeded, primarily, in importing pomposity. At the same time, however, rockers like the New York Dolls at the Mercer Arts Center and David Bowie and Roxy Music in England began to formulate rock that shared ideas with 1970s art.

As Pop Art's heirs, they were simultaneously immersed in and critical of mass culture. Influenced by minimalism, they prized simplicity. And, like performance artists, they created openly theatrical personas, sabotaging pop's automatic assumption of sincerity. Even as they played rock, they scrutinized it, questioned it, upended it; they constructed their images from a distance and put everything in quotation marks. They were performers as "performers." Ironic outsiders who turned into stars — something that happened to 1970s artists, too.

With punk the ironies imploded. American art-punks like Talking Heads and Blondie designed terse pop songs and high-definition stage images in direct opposition to humbling mid-1970s progressive rock. British punks decided that, instead of considering popular culture from an arch distance, they would vandalize it.

American art-rock is more scattered, usually fonder of noisy extremes — the Velvets' legacy, rattling walls from Pere Ubu to Sonic Youth — and the fringes of improvisation, or of deadpan surrealism à la David Byrne. The example of art freed rockers to try abstractions and collages; if you have to

piece together a story line from shards and oblique references in lyrics, someone in the band probably paints. And on those fringes, rockers are dealing with the same techniques and questions as contemporary artists — notions of pastiche, fragmentation, appropriation, cross-cultural influence, market pressure, authenticity, sign systems, the media, public image and private imagination. Postmodernists of all denominations are flooded by the rap master mixes that radio stations broadcast, which cut up, juxtapose and juggle dozens of sources and allusions.

IN the end, the connection is not a matter of social circles or fashion sense, but proof that no art proceeds in isolation. All of culture reflects and refracts the world its makers live in; even if they reject it, they are reacting to it. The tones and rhythms of music, the colors and shapes of art — along with the structures of dances, the plots of films, even the situations in sitcoms — are ways of sorting out the modern world, for all their underlying commercial and creative motivations. Just as our own senses work in tandem to get us through the day, the arts are our extended senses; despite their specialized skills, it would be peculiar indeed if the eye were unaffected by information from the ear.

For the moment, visual art and popular music are our eyes and ears in a culture that, increasingly, arrives via electronic media with a sales pitch in its pocket. Art and rock, wrestling for control of the image and grappling for the microphone, running into each other as they try to seize the moment, separately and in collusion, may be best equipped to make sense of the present because, as Bob Dylan defined artists, they "don't look back."

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INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

BELGIUM

Hornu

Galerie d'art du Grand-Hornu (tel: 77.07.12). To Sept. 27: From Ledoux to Le Corbusier: The Origins of Modern Architecture. Drawings, plans and models of monuments and buildings by forty architects including Le Corbusier's model for the church in Firminy-Vert, France.

DENMARK

Copenhagen

Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 91.21.26). To Sept. 27: The Age of Christian IV. Centerpiece exhibition of this summer's commemoration to one of Denmark's most popular monarchs, Christian IV (1577-1648), presents sculpture and painting of the 17th century.

ENGLAND

London

Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). To Sept. 29: Assignments 2: 300 outstanding journalistic photographs of 1987 are on view in an exhibition organized by the British Press Photographers Association. The show includes both published and unpublished work.

British Museum (tel: 638.15.55). To Oct. 16: The Age of Durer and Holbein: 213 German drawings from 1400 to 1550. National Gallery (tel: 639.33.21). To Sept. 18: French Paintings from the USSR. 38 works from the Hermitage and Pushkin museums; includes works by Chardin, Ingres, Matisse and Picasso. Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). To Sept. 18: A selection of Picasso's last works, from 1953 to 1973: 72 paintings, 33 drawings, 47 prints and 3 sculptures.

FRANCE

Avignon

Palais des Fapes (tel: 90.86.35.58). To Sept. 30: The Florentine painter Alberto Magnelli, in the honor of the centenary of his birth, is the object of a retrospective exhibit containing 75 major works by the artist.

Nice

Musée Message Biblique Marc Chagall (tel: 93.81.75.75). To Oct. 3: 28 paintings and 116 drawings by Chagall recently acquired by French national museums.

PARIS

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.93). To Oct. 17: "Les Annees 50," a comprehensive survey of the 1950s. Exhibitions deal with the decade's dominant artistic styles, architecture and design, film, literature and music.

St. Paul de Vence

Fondation Maeght (tel: 93.32.81.63). To Oct. 2: A 160 piece retrospective of the French Cubist painter Fernand Leger.

WEST GERMANY

Berlin

Hamburger Bahnhof (tel: 394.96.11). To Sept. 25: Timeless: 32 international artists, primarily sculptors, including Beuys, Serra and LaVitt. Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.60). To Sept. 18: Positions of Present-Day Art: Works by Mario Merz, Nam June Paik, Jannis Kounellis, Richard Serra, Frank Stella, Cy Twombly.

Bremen

Forum Bötcherstrasse (tel: 32.46.40). To Sept. 28: 140 photographs by Arthur Fellig, better known as Weesge, from an important private collection.

Cologne

Römisch-Germanisches-Museum (tel: 221.44.38). To Sept. 18: Glass of the Caesars. 150 masterpieces of Roman glasswork, many loaned by the British Museum, and the Corning Museum of Glass in New York.

DOONESBURY



ESSEN

Villa Hugel (tel: 422.559.188). To Oct. 30: Art and artifacts from 16th century Prague from the court of Rudolf II. Over 400 works including painting and sculpture, scientific instruments, decorative arts.

HAMBURG

Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 248.25.26.15). To Oct. 30: Beuys before Beuys: Early works from the von der Gint collection including drawings, watercolors, collages and studies for oil paintings.

IRELAND

Dublin

National Library (tel: 76.55.21). To Oct. 31: Dublin Delineated, 1688-1988: This exhibition, chronicling the changing appearance of Dublin, draws on the National Library's extensive collection of drawings, engravings, maps and photographs.

ITALY

Florence

Forte Belvedere (tel: 21.29.31). To Oct. 30: The Nasher Collection, a century of sculpture from Rodin to Calder. Includes works by Maillol, Brancusi, Giacometti, Moore, Picasso, Arp.

Padua

Palazzo della Ragione (tel: 66.13.77). To Sept. 25: The Erno Capodistola collection: 543 works representing the primary schools of European painting of the 15th to 18th centuries.

ROME

Vatican Museum, Salone Sistino (tel: 698.33.32). To Sept. 30: Views of Rome. 81 drawings and watercolors by leading European artists of the past 300 years, from the collections of the Vatican Library.

Turin

Museo di Rivoli (tel: 958.72.56). To Sept. 18: 150 pieces Joan Miro retrospective.

Venice

Squola Grande, San Teodoro (tel: 523.09.04). To Oct. 5: Dalt in the Third Dimension. Drawings, paintings and a survey of the artist's sculpture from 1934-1980.

JAPAN

Tokyo

Hara Museum ARC (tel: 279.24.6585). To Oct. 23: Edge to Edge. An exhibition of 11 contemporary Australian artists.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Overholland Museum (tel: 76.62.66). To Sept. 18: 125 drawings and watercolors by Cezanne.

SPAIN

Madrid

Centro de Arte Reina Sofia (tel: 467.50.62). To Dec. 19: Minimalist sculpture from the Panza di Biumo collection: 58 works by seven artists — Robert Morris, Sol

LeWitt, Donald Judd, Carl Andre, Dan Flavin, Bruce Nauman, Richard Onas.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva

Musée d'art et d'histoire (tel: 29.00.11). To Oct. 30: The Heinz Berggruen collection. Over 100 works by Cezanne, Seurat, Braque, Giacometti, Picasso, Matisse, Klee.

Lausanne

Musée de L'Elysée (tel: 27.48.21). To Oct. 9: A major retrospective exhibit of the photographer Irving Penn.

Lugano

Villa Favorita (tel: 521.741). To Oct. 2: Revolutionary Art: 40 works from the period 1910-1930 on loan from leading Soviet museum.

Martigny

Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 2.39.78). To Nov. 30: From Monet to Picasso, works by modern masters from the Art Museum in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

UNITED STATES

New York

Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00). To Sept. 18: Modern treasures from the National Gallery in Prague. Works by Gauguin, Klimt, Kucika, Matisse, Munch, Picasso, Serra and Toulouse-Lautrec. Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.97.50). To Nov. 6: Henri Matisse: 90 black and white prints and 6 panels from his Jazz series.

San Francisco

Museum of Modern Art (tel: 863.88.00). To Sept. 25: Ellsworth Kelly: Works on Paper. 164 pieces from the artist's personal collection.

Washington

Hirshhorn Museum (tel: 357.27.00). To Sept. 25: 80 selections of Russian and Soviet painting between 1900 and 1930 including works by Chagall. To Nov. 13: More than 100 sculptures, paintings and drawings by Alberto Giacometti, illustrating his range and versatility, from Cubism and Surrealism to his signature pasteur style. National Museum of American History (tel: 357.28.14). To Sept. 30: 160 objects, furniture, models, and drawings by Frank Lloyd Wright.

WALL STREET WATCH

Analysts Bullish on MCI, Regardless of Tariff Ruling

By CALVIN SIMS
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Shares of MCI Communications Corp. rallied last week as investors' concerns eased about an expected ruling by the Federal Communications Commission on the rival American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s plan to offer discount prices to business customers. For weeks, the price of MCI's shares had been stagnant at about \$16 in the belief that the FCC would approve the proposed AT&T discounts for long-distance service and thus decrease MCI's ability to compete for lucrative business accounts.

But industry analysts who follow MCI started increasing their third-quarter earnings estimates for the company last week based on its operating margins and strong revenue growth. As a result, MCI's shares finished on Friday at \$19, up \$2.50 for the week. They ended Thursday at \$18.625.

"The outlook for MCI is very good — regardless of what the FCC decides — because it is in a high-growth industry and its operating leverage is enormous," said Jack Grubman, an analyst for PaineWebber Inc., which calls MCI's stock "attractive," the firm's second rating after "strong buy."

"None of our predictions for MCI's growth are predicated on the pending FCC decision," he added.

The FCC has delayed a decision on the discount pricing plan until later this month. AT&T has asked the FCC for permission to offer Holiday Corp., which owns the Holiday Inns hotel chain, a special discount on long-distance service to match a competing offer from MCI. Holiday plans to switch its long-distance account to MCI if AT&T does not make a competitive offer, AT&T officials have said.

If the plan is approved, AT&T would be able to offer business customers special rates that are below its published tariffs to match competing offers from other discount carriers.

MCI has opposed the new tariff on the ground that it violates the 1934 Communications Act, which prohibits a telephone carrier from discriminating against its customers on price.

However, MCI is offering Holiday a discount rate that is below the price that it normally charges business customers. FCC staff members have said that the agency is likely to allow AT&T's tariff to go into effect but conduct an investigation of its merits.

IF THE FCC lets the tariff stand, MCI is expected to take the agency to court, charging price discrimination by AT&T. The legal battle could take several months or even years to resolve. Stephanie Georges, a telecommunications analyst for Salomon Brothers, said the proposed tariff had left investors uncertain about its effect on MCI's margins.

But she said, "Many of those fears were allayed last week when the outlook for the third quarter exceeded expectations. The market should focus more on MCI's earnings and revenue growth, which have been strong quarter to quarter."

Analysts have raised their estimates for the third quarter to as high as 28 cents a share from an average of 24 cents a share previously. MCI had earnings of \$73 million, or 25 cents a share, in the second quarter, up from \$68 million, or 3 cents a share, in the corresponding period last year.

AT&T now controls about 70 percent of the long-distance telephone market, which generates \$50 billion in annual revenues. MCI, based in Washington, is the second largest long-distance carrier, with about 9 percent of the market.

Some analysts suggest that the approval of the tariff would be good for MCI in the long term. If the FCC denies the tariff, AT&T will almost certainly appeal the case in court, which could extend the ruling to MCI and limit its pricing flexibility.

Maxwell Improves His Offer

\$86.80 Is Bid For Macmillan

REUTERS
NEW YORK — Maxwell Communication Corp. said Thursday that it would raise its offer for Macmillan Inc. to \$86.80 a share, or about \$2.9 billion, from \$84 a share in cash.

The hostile bid tops a friendly takeover offer by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. of \$85 a share for up to 26.1 million of Macmillan's 27.7 million shares. Maxwell has said it owns about 5 percent of Macmillan's shares.

Macmillan and Kohlberg, Kravis would not comment on the new bid.

Macmillan's stock rose \$2 a share to \$86.50 on the New York Stock Exchange on Thursday.

Robert Maxwell, chairman of Maxwell Communication, said that as an alternative to the hostile bid, he remained willing to buy Macmillan's information operations for \$1.4 billion, as mentioned in a letter to the company on Sept. 8.

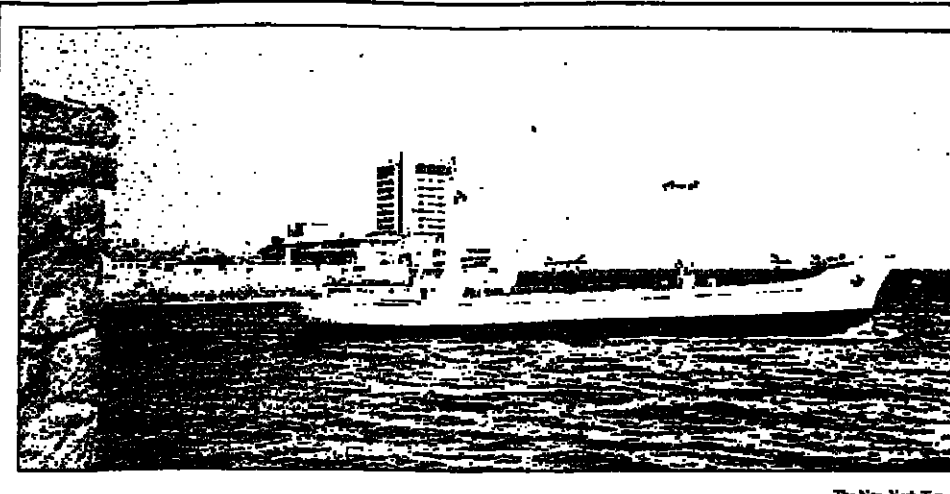
Maxwell said that under its increased bid, shareholders would receive the recently declared quarterly dividend of 20 cents a share.

Making its hostile intentions clear, Maxwell said it "is waiving the condition that its offer be approved by the board of Macmillan," the company said.

Maxwell's Aug. 12 offer of \$80 a share was subject to the redemption of Macmillan's "poison pill" anti-takeover defense, withdrawal of the company's restructuring plan and approval by Macmillan's board. Maxwell on Sept. 8 raised the offer to \$84.

Since then, Macmillan has withdrawn its restructuring plan and accepted the Kohlberg, Kravis bid.

The company's restructuring plan was announced after Robert M. Bass Group Inc. bid \$64 a share for the company in May. Under the plan, Macmillan would have split into two companies, one consisting of traditional publishing businesses, and the other comprising its other activities. Mr. Maxwell's \$1.4 billion offer concerns the latter.



A ship heads out of Curacao harbor, past the Curacao Plaza Hotel: Optimism despite problems.

An Island of Ideas in the Caribbean

Curacao Poised For Turnaround

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service
WILLEMSTAD, Curacao — A few years ago, when it became clear that Curacao's oil refinery, ship-repair center and its international finance companies were going into a tailspin, the leading business executives on this little Dutch island organized the Curacao Action Group to try to preserve one of the highest living standards in the Caribbean.

The island's problems are not over yet. But new enterprises are starting to blossom and a mood of optimism prevails.

"All the ingredients are here for a turnaround," said Lionel Capriles, 54, the chairman and managing director of the island's oldest and most influential bank, Maduro & Curiel.

With as much fanfare as it could muster, Curacao opened a new conference and trade center in late August.

The first stage of restoring the capital, a 17th-century village that looks as if it were lifted out of Amsterdam, has been completed, and the Curacao Lion's Club is well along on the construction of the first hotel to be built on the island in nearly 20 years.

Officials of Sonesta International Hotels Corp. say they hope to break ground before the end of the year on a 254-room luxury resort and casino adjacent to the trade center.



Ramada Inc. has made preliminary drawings for a casino and resort with about 300 rooms in the same area.

Almost all of the Caribbean islands are confronting enormous economic problems. But Curacao, with a relatively small, well-educated population of about 170,000, is one of the few places where people are becoming confident of success.

The big dry dock has stopped losing money and is expected to break even this year. The national airline, ALM Antillean Airlines, is carrying more passengers, and tourism was up for the first seven months of the year.

It is also one of the few places where private business people are leading the way. One wealthy real estate developer and restaur-

ant owner, Eduardo Halabi, is credited with attracting the two big American hotel chains.

Nearly everywhere else in the Caribbean, attempts at recovery have been planned and led by government officials, usually with disappointing results.

In Jamaica, for instance, Prime Minister Edward P.G. Seaga has been one of the region's most successful political leaders in terms of economic growth. Jamaicans are now investing heavily in new hotels, shopping centers and agricultural projects.

But many of Jamaica's 2.3 million people say their daily lives have not appreciably improved, and Mr. Seaga is trailing in the polls in this election year.

Because of its oil refinery, the dry dock and the international finance companies, Curacao, which lies 35 miles (56 kilometers) off the coast of Venezuela, has long been better off than most Caribbean islands.

The island's per capita annual income of about \$5,000 compares with \$1,200 or less on most of the other islands, which depend on one or two businesses, such as tourism or sugar.

As a part of the Netherlands, Curacao and the other islands that make up the territory known as the Netherlands Antilles receive about \$100 million a year in Dutch aid. About three-quarters of the aid goes to Curacao, home of nearly 70 percent of the 250,000 people in the territory.

As the mainstays of Curacao's See CURACAO, Page 15

Bérégovoy Says Pöhl Agrees On Currencies

REUTERS
PARIS — Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France said Thursday that he and Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the West German central bank, agreed that "the franc and the mark should be two solid currencies."

Mr. Bérégovoy revealed that he had secretly met Mr. Pöhl on Wednesday in Paris to discuss ways to manage nervous currency markets. On Thursday, the Bank of France intervened in the markets to support the franc.

The French franc has been under pressure in the eight-currency European Monetary System in recent days, fueling speculation that a realignment of the group's currencies may be planned.

Although strength in the dollar after the U.S. July trade figures were released Wednesday has weakened the mark and thus dampened talk of a realignment of European currencies, the franc moved sharply lower Thursday, prompting the Bank of France to intervene to support it.

Dealers said the French central bank sold \$10 million for francs during the midsession fixing. The dollar was fixed at 6.3820 francs in Paris, they added, significantly more than the 6.3240 francs at Wednesday's opening of 6.3780.

In London, however, the dollar ended at 6.3750 francs, which was lower than the 6.3900 at the close on Wednesday.

Mr. Pöhl came to Paris primarily for talks with Jacques de Larosière, governor of the Bank of France, according to Mr. Bérégovoy.

Mr. Bérégovoy said the central bankers discussed managing exchange rates in Europe, particularly concerning the dollar and the yen, but he gave no details.

Despite the recent pressure on the franc, "the EMS is functioning in an appropriate manner," Mr. Bérégovoy said.

The EMS tries to keep the currencies of eight European countries — West Germany, France, Italy, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg — within predetermined ranges of values against one another.

But when pressures on a currency mount, the target values of the system must be realigned.

Some economists have said West German trade surpluses with other European nations could be that sort of pressure, forcing the mark up against the franc, whether or not France wanted it.

"Germany is experiencing a lot of growth that is export-led," said Chris Johns, a currency analyst at Phillips & Drew in London. "One of the main reasons for this is that the mark is undervalued."

"There is a broad consensus that the mark should have a big upward boost within the European Monetary System and that the French and Italians should take their currencies down," he said.

HCA Fields \$3.3 Billion Buyout Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Hospital Corp. of America, continuing a major reorganization of the company that began in 1987, disclosed Thursday that management intended to make an offer to acquire the company for about \$3.3 billion.

The company, which owns or operates about 350 hospitals worldwide, said a group of managers including the chairman, Thomas F. Frist Jr., had proposed to take the company private in a \$47-a-share cash bid for the 70.6 million shares outstanding.

Financing for the bid was still being negotiated with unnamed parties, the company said. At the end of 1987, HCA had about \$2.3 billion in long-term debt outstanding.

The proposal, which follows the sale in 1987 of 104 acute-care hospitals to HCA management and employees for \$1.8 billion in cash and stock, would complete the company's transformation from the largest publicly held U.S. hos-

See HOSPITAL, Page 13

U.S. Factory Usage Hit 8-Year High in August

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — U.S. factories operated at an eight-year high of 83.7 percent of capacity in August, the Federal Reserve Board reported Thursday, giving fuel to inflation fears that had been largely quenched by other recent economic indicators.

A separate report on Thursday, however, signaled slowing economic activity, at least in the consumer sector. The Commerce Department said retail sales fell 0.2 percent in August, the first decline in four months, largely because of lower sales of cars and furniture.

The 83.7 percent capacity utilization rate, matching the level in March 1980, could alarm regulators and economists who fear factories are grinding up against their capacity limits.

Although the rise of 0.1 percentage point from July was accounted for by utilities producing electricity to power air conditioners during the summer heat wave, it followed a sharp rise of 0.6 in July.

Analysts have been worried by a steady increase in factory-use rates, fearing prices would rise if shortages occurred because manufacturers had to strain to produce exports and goods for U.S. consumers.

Economists generally believe an operating rate of 85 percent signals a pickup in inflation.

That fear of rapidly spiraling inflation led the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates in early August, a move aimed at slowing the economy by discouraging borrowing.

The retail sales figure provided evidence of a slowdown in consumer spending that is curbing imports and reducing the nation's trade deficit, economists said. It followed a report Wednesday that the U.S. trade deficit shrank 27.9 percent to \$9.53 billion, the lowest in almost four years.

Retail sales, which fell to \$133.5 billion in August, were also not as strong in July as previously reported. Sales in July were up only 0.1 percent, rather than the 0.5 percent estimated last month.

Car sales plummeted 1.8 percent in August, the sharpest drop in that large segment of retail sales since a 2.8 percent plunge in October 1987.

Excluding the huge automobile sector, retail sales were actually up 0.2 percent as people shopped for back-to-school clothes and bought more gasoline for vacation trips.

Furniture sales dropped 1.2 percent, after a 2.1 percent increase in July. Rising mortgage rates have cut into home buying, limiting the market for furnishings.

The softness in retail sales was welcome news to U.S. policy makers as they prepared for an important round of meetings with their counterparts next week in West Berlin.

(UPI, Reuters, AP)

Norway Pledges Support For Ailing Banking System

REUTERS
OSLO — Norway's central bank, predicting another year of huge losses for commercial and savings banks in 1988, pledged Thursday that it would do everything necessary to maintain trust in the banking system.

Banks' losses on loans and guarantees is expected to be at least equal to the 1987 total of 4.6 billion kroner (\$666.5 million), the Bank of Norway said in a quarterly report on the state of the Norwegian economy.

The bank also said there was no basis for further interest rate cuts this fall. The key central bank overnight rate now stands at 12.8 percent, after a reduction of one percentage point during the summer.

"It is largely the development in the currency markets and the international interest rate level which will prevent a further drop in interest rates" in the near future, the report said.

As far as bank loan losses are concerned, the central bank said, "In 1987, the losses grew at an explosive rate and were more than double those in 1986. Many banks

have indicated that their 1988 losses so far will be substantially increased. The losses will therefore be at least as great as in 1987."

Bank losses have been attributed to a record number of corporate bankruptcies in 1987. That record is likely to be beaten this year, as the oil-based economy still faces problems.

The report said Hermod Skanland, the head of the central bank, "is worried by the increased losses."

It added, "The central bank is ready to take any measures considered necessary to maintain the market's trust in the banking system." But it did not elaborate.

The norske Creditbank, the biggest bank in Norway, replaced its entire board of directors early this year, after reporting a net loss for 1987 of 1.5 billion kroner. The loss arose on problem loans and share trading, the bank said at the time.

Bergen Bank A/S reported an operating pretax profit of about 500 million kroner for the year, after loan-loss provisions of about the same amount.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Sept 15	YTD	1987
Amsterdam	1.165	1.165	1.165
Brussels	36.375	36.375	36.375
Frankfurt	1.650	1.650	1.650
London	1.628	1.628	1.628
Paris	6.375	6.375	6.375
Switzerland	2.000	2.000	2.000
Japan	140.00	140.00	140.00
West Germany	1.650	1.650	1.650
Italy	1.365	1.365	1.365
Spain	166.66	166.66	166.66
Portugal	200.00	200.00	200.00
Canada	70.00	70.00	70.00
Australia	1.500	1.500	1.500
South Africa	1.500	1.500	1.500
India	16.66	16.66	16.66
China	8.33	8.33	8.33
USSR	1.000	1.000	1.000
USSR (1987)	1.000	1.000	1.000

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$	Per \$
Argentine	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250	1.250
Australian	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500
Belgian	36.375	36.375	36.375	36.375	36.375
British	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650
Canadian	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00
Chinese	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33
French	6.375	6.375	6.375	6.375	6.375
German	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650
Japanese	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00
South African	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.500
Swiss	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	150-day	180-day
Amsterdam	1.165	1.165	1.165	1.165	1.165	1.165
Brussels	36.375	36.375	36.375	36.375	36.375	36.375
Frankfurt	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650
London	1.628	1.628	1.628	1.628	1.628	1.628
Paris	6.375	6.375	6.375	6.375	6.375	6.375
Switzerland	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

Term	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1 month	8 1/4%	8 1/4%	8 1/4%	8 1/4%
3 months	8 1/4%	8 1/4%	8 1/4%	8 1/4%
6 months	8 1/4%	8 1/4%	8 1/4%	8 1/4%
1 year	8 1/4%	8 1/4%	8 1/4%	8 1/4%

Key Money Rates

Instrument	Rate	Rate
Discount rate	8 1/2%	8 1/2%
Federal funds	8 1/2%	8 1/2%
3-month Treasury bill	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
6-month Treasury bill	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
1-year Treasury bill	7 1/2%	7 1/2%

U.S. Money Market Rates

Instrument	Rate	Rate
Discount rate	8 1/2%	8 1/2%
Federal funds	8 1/2%	8 1/2%
3-month Treasury bill	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
6-month Treasury bill	7 1/2%	7 1/2%
1-year Treasury bill	7 1/2%	7 1/2%

Gold

Location	Price	Price
London	372.50	372.50
Paris	372.50	372.50
Amsterdam	372.50	372.50
Frankfurt	372.50	372.50
Geneva	372.50	372.50
Zurich	372.50	372.50
Stockholm	372.50	372.50
Copenhagen	372.50	372.50
Helsinki	372.50	372.50
Bombay	372.50	372.50
Calcutta	372.50	372.50
Rangoon	372.50	372.50
Singapore	372.50	372.50
Manila	372.50	372.50
Batavia	372.50	372.50
Jakarta	372.50	372.50
London (1987)	372.50	372.50
London (1988)	372.50	372.50

TWO STRENGTHS, LINKED.

Trade Development Bank and American Express Bank (Switzerland). Two traditions of strength and success.

Today, they join forces in a new expanded bank to be called **AMERICAN EXPRESS BANK**.

TDB American Express Bank. Building upon a leadership position, the merged TDB American Express Bank ranks as the largest foreign bank in Switzerland, with total combined assets of SFr 8.2 billion and combined shareholders' equity of SFr 806 million.

TDB American Express Bank continues to offer the security and service synonymous with Switzerland. Backed by the global resources of parent American Express Company, TDB American Express Bank is ideally positioned to respond effectively and quickly to ever-changing world financial conditions.

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In Asia, for private banking information, please contact American Express Bank Ltd. in Hong Kong and Singapore. In North America, for further information, please contact American Express Bank International in New York, Miami, Beverly Hills, San Francisco and San Diego.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Shell Units Boost Payouts, Set Splits

AMSTERDAM — The two holding companies that own Royal Dutch/Shell Group on Thursday announced higher interim dividends and planned stock splits, sending their share prices higher on world exchanges.

New York Stock Exchange, where the company also trades, the stock rose \$1.50 to close at \$109.75 a share.

eral meeting of shareholders, which will be called later this year. If approved, it is intended to make the split effective on Jan. 18, 1989.

Troubled Utility Says CEO Quits

CONCORD, New Hampshire — Robert J. Harrison has resigned as president and chief executive of Public Service Co. of New Hampshire, the electric company that sought protection from creditors last January, the utility said Thursday.

Study Shows Hiring Bias By Japanese In U.S. Plants

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Staff
DETROIT — Japanese auto companies are locating most of their new U.S. plants far from black population centers and are hiring blacks at rates well below their representation in nearby areas, a new study shows.



A Honda worker in Marysville, Ohio, inspecting a fender.

Japan led to protests in the United States by black boycotts and to threats of a black boycott of Japanese goods.

The hiring practices in the Japanese-American auto plants are an especially sensitive issue among black leaders.

EC Warns Against a Retreat By France on Renault Status

BRUSSELS — The European Community's executive body will reconsider its approval of French state aid to Renault if the Socialist government decides not to make the automaker a private company, an EC spokesman said Thursday.

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RTZ's Pretax Profit Rose 48% in Half Year

LONDON — RTZ Corp., reporting a 48 percent increase in first-half pretax profit, stressed Thursday that the company was not interested in oil and gas acquisitions.

profit for the first half rose 76 percent, to \$191.1 million from \$112.5 million a year earlier, because of higher prices for metals.

Mr. Oliver said. "This will make a strong contribution to RTZ's full-year results."

The findings about Nissan, Honda and Mazda seem likely to intensify the debate over Japanese racial attitudes.

Japanese company executives deny any racial bias in their decisions on where to place their facilities or on whom to hire.

Notice of Early Redemption

Kingdom of Sweden
U.S. \$500,000,000
Floating Rate Notes Due 2005
Notice is hereby given that in accordance with Clause 6(b) of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes, the Kingdom will redeem all of the outstanding Notes at their principal amount on 21st October, 1988.

Ford Picks Spain for Plant Once Intended for Scotland

MADRID — Ford Motor Co. said Thursday that it would build in Spain a \$68 million components plant that it had originally intended for Scotland.

Ames to Buy Zayre Stores for \$800 Million

ROCKY HILL, Connecticut — Ames Department Stores Inc. said Thursday that it had agreed to buy Zayre Corp.'s 388-unit discount store division in a deal it valued at about \$800 million.

HOSPITAL: \$3.3 Billion Bid

(Continued from first finance page)
pital management concern with nationwide operations into a smaller company with operations primarily centered in the Southeast.

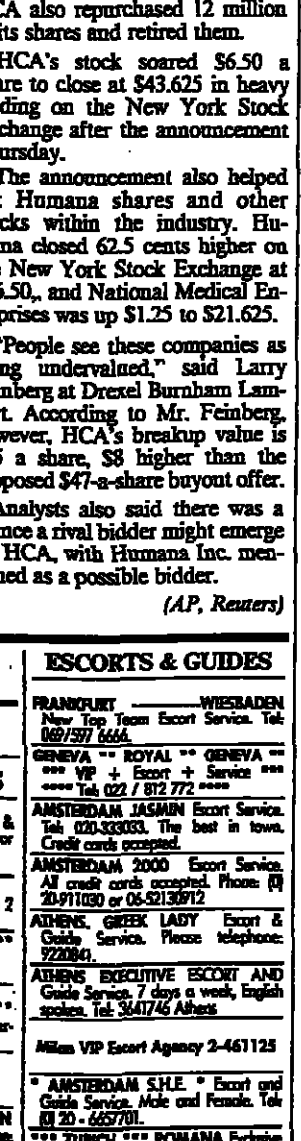
Ames to Buy Zayre Stores for \$800 Million

ROCKY HILL, Connecticut — Ames Department Stores Inc. said Thursday that it had agreed to buy Zayre Corp.'s 388-unit discount store division in a deal it valued at about \$800 million.

count stores, primarily in small towns in 18 states in the Northeast and mid-Atlantic region.

pressure from investors to turn around its unprofitable discount division or face dramatic restructuring steps to stave off a takeover battle.

Our big success story is our pocket diary: thin, flat and elegant.



Year after year—even at a period when diaries abound—the International Herald Tribune flat, silk-grain leather diary is the hit of the season.

Ingeniously designed to be thinner-than-thin, it still brings you everything... including a built-in note pad with always-available "jotting paper".

The perfect gift for almost anyone... including yourself. Please allow 30 days for delivery.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page)
ESCORTS & GUIDES
LONDON KENSINGTON ESCORT SERVICE
PRESTIGE NEW YORK ESCORT SERVICE
GENEVA * MELODE * ESCORT SERVICE
ZURICH Top Escort Service
LONDON BELGRAVIA ESCORT SERVICE
CAPRICE-NYC ESCORT SERVICE IN NEW YORK
MAYFAIR CLUB ESCORT SERVICE

Thursdays AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late traded alternatives. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their performance metrics.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Sept. 15, 1988

Large table listing various international funds, their performance metrics, and other financial data. Includes sub-sections for 'Other Funds' and 'Floating-Rate Notes'.

South Korea Shipyards Hurt by Won's Strength

SEOUL — A strengthening of the nation's currency has hurt South Korean shipbuilders, causing orders to drop sharply because of their loss of competitiveness, the Korea Shipbuilders Association said Thursday.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes in various currencies, including Dollars, Pounds Sterling, and Deutsche Marks.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space only. Telex: Matthew GREENE at 013395F for further information.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Edges Down in Light Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar closed mostly lower in light trading against major foreign currencies Thursday, showing little reaction to two U.S. economic indicators.

The Commerce Department said the weakest automobile buying in 10 months dragged retail sales for August down 0.2 percent to \$133.5 billion, the first drop since April.

The government also revised retail sales rise for July to 0.1 percent from the original estimate of 0.5 percent.

Factory use in August, however, inched up 0.1 percentage point from an already high level, to 83.7 percent of capacity.

Dealers said the dollar traded in very light volume, in part because of the closure of Japanese foreign exchange markets for a holiday.

The dollar eased to 1.8745 Deutsche marks from 1.8763 on Wednesday. It also declined to 133.900 yen from 134.175.

The pound was unchanged at \$1.6790. The dollar slipped to 1.5805 Swiss francs from 1.5815, and to 6.3725 French francs from 6.3850.

In Paris, the Bank of France reportedly sold \$10 million for francs at the mid-session fixing, where the dollar was pegged at 6.3820 francs, a sharp rise from 6.3240 the previous day.

Despite a boost from the release of better than expected U.S. trade numbers on Wednesday, the dollar failed to maintain its strength.

"The trade numbers weren't good enough to push the dollar much higher," Ms. Jones said.

The dollar also was held back by fears of central bank intervention, dealers said.

Currency dealers said that in addition to fears of central bank selling, like that aimed at stemming the

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, T/L, W/L. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc, Japanese yen.

The British pound rose slightly to \$1.6780 from \$1.6755. The U.S. currency firmed against the Swiss franc, however, to finish at 1.5835 after Wednesday's 1.5820.

"It was hard to find out the dollar's direction, especially as the Tokyo market was closed today," said Makoto Arakaki, a Bank of Tokyo customer dealer.

"If there is no intervention," said a British bank dealer, "the dollar will strengthen a shade in the near future."

But he said that "no dramatic market is expected."

Some dealers said that sentiment was that the dollar would remain strong until the U.S. presidential elections in November. Japanese dealers, however, said the dollar could ease versus the yen if U.S. interest rates showed clear signs of declining.

Portugal Frees Bank Rates

LISBON — Portugal abolished on Thursday a top limit of 17 percent on bank leading rates, permitting banks to compete in fixing their own rates.

Finance Minister Miguel Ribeiro Cadilhe said the move was a step toward removing credit ceilings imposed on banks by the Bank of Portugal. He said the government was moving toward controlling the amount of credit available in the market through indirect, open market methods.

Bankers say Portugal needs to liberalize credit rules before the country can compete effectively in the integrated European Community in 1992.

Faster Growth Is Not Helping Poor, IMF Says

By Peter T. Kilborn, New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The world economy is showing much stronger growth than was generally expected in the spring, the International Monetary Fund has reported.

Senior fund officials and the institution's annual report released Wednesday said, however, that the gains of the overall economy and in particular those of the most advanced nations had not been helping the poorest ones much.

With respect to a surge of world trade and growth in many major countries, accompanied by generally low inflation, a senior IMF official said 1988 would appear as one of the best years of the 1980s and possibly the best of the past 15 years.

"But indeed this expansion is not evenly distributed in the world," he said. "We have very deep concerns about Africa."

Economic forecasts by the fund, a multilateral lending organization of 151 governments that seeks to guide the world economy toward steady growth, are often more reliable than those of individual governments because they involve less political manipulation.

But like many other forecasters, the fund as recently as April was predicting a significantly weaker economy than it now sees.

"Once again, the fund has been wrong," the official said. "We were too pessimistic."

The fund's roster view of the world economy is likely to set the tone of meetings starting next week in Berlin of the World Bank and of the finance ministers and central bankers of the Group of Seven leading industrial countries.

Nicholas F. Brady, who was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday as secretary of the U.S. Treasury,

and Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, plan to attend. But with the Reagan administration absorbed in the campaign for the presidential election in November, officials of the institutions do not expect new, ambitious proposals to help the weaker countries, except possibly from Japan.

Japan, which has been displacing the United States as a font of aid to the poor, is developing a plan to help relieve developing countries of some of their debt burdens.

The IMF official, who insisted on not being identified, said at a luncheon meeting with reporters that growth in the industrial countries would exceed 3.5 percent this year, well above the 2.8 percent pace that the fund predicted in April and a fast enough pace in the organization's view to permit industrial world's growth to spill over into the developing countries.

He said the growth would be somewhat less next year. The official said there was "some risk of inflation" in the advanced countries, and that inflation in the United States was picking up.

"But it is reasonably subdued so far" and despite the faster growth, which often fosters more inflation, it remains "in the range of 3 percent this year, 3 percent next year."

CURACAO: Islanders Seek Economic Turnaround

(Continued from first finance page)

economy have faltered, unemployment has climbed to nearly 30 percent.

The government, the largest employer on the island with about 8,000 workers, is continuing to cut back on jobs and other spending.

Until recently, taxes on international finance companies gave the government an income of \$260 million annually, 50 percent of its operating expenses.

The bulk of these taxes had been earned because of a loophole in U.S. tax law that made it profitable for international lenders to transact business with American corporations through Curacao.

Since the U.S. Treasury closed the loophole, Curacao is taking in less and less in tax income as the loans, usually of seven or eight years' duration, mature.

But Curacao is still an island without slums. Electricity, which is unobtainable on many islands, is

taken for granted. Many Curacaoans own their homes and everyone seems to have a television set and a car. Most of those who have lost their jobs have received handsome severance payments.

Most people speak at least a smattering of English, Dutch, Spanish and Papiamentu, the local creole language that mixes words from the three languages as well as Portuguese, and takes its structure from West African languages.

Once Curacao's business executives had taken the initiative, much of the financing for new projects came from the Netherlands and the two-tiered local government.

After Lions Club members sold shares in their hotel project, the government of the Netherlands provided a long-term loan at low interest rates.

Royal Dutch/Shell Group announced the closing of its refinery four years ago, but the government has maintained the operation by leasing it to Petrolcos of Venezuela.

SA, the national petroleum company, preserving some 1,750 jobs.

But the island is now receiving an estimated \$100 million a year less in salaries and taxes.

Curacao has previously made little effort to attract tourists and business visitors from the United States and Europe, but business and government leaders say they now regard tourism as the island's best hope for growth.

They think of the rejuvenated harbor fronts in Boston and Baltimore as models for their capital, and they see the convention and trade center as an important tool in trying to recapture Curacao's former role as a crossroads for commerce between the United States, Europe and Latin America.

The conference and trade center has a 325-seat auditorium with the latest electronic gadgetry and polyglot linguistic services, an exhibition hall with 125 booths, offices that can be leased for a few days or a year and dozens of permanent showrooms.

Oil Prices Tumble on Iraq Output Report

NEW YORK — Oil prices tumbled Thursday, losing much of Wednesday's sharp advance, after statements by Iraq that it would not reduce its current high output this year.

Also depressing oil prices were reports that an intense hurricane, designated Gilbert, was weakening as it approached offshore production facilities along the Gulf of Mexico. However, later reports indicated that the storm was regaining strength.

West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude oil, was down 46 cents on the New York Mercantile Exchange at \$14.92 a barrel for the October contract.

North Sea Brent, the most widely traded international crude, was quoted at \$13.75 a barrel, down 35 cents from the late New York price Wednesday.

The Iraqi oil minister, Isam Abd ar-Rahim ash-Shalabi, was quoted Thursday as saying his country would not reduce its output because it needed the revenue to rebuild after the eight-year war with Iran.

In an interview with a Kuwait newspaper, the minister said Iraq would not consider curbing output until the completion of a new pipeline through Saudi Arabia in 1989.

Prices had risen sharply Wednesday. West Texas Intermediate soared 84 cents on growing concern about the hurricane and news that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would convene a special meeting of its price committee.

The fall in oil prices also hit the price of gold. Gold futures recovered from newly struck contract lows at the close on the Commodities Exchange in New York, but still had sharp losses.

December gold was down \$3 at \$425 an ounce, coming off a low of \$422.10.

The erratic fluctuations of crude oil prices on concern over supply disruption favored short-term trades in gold, analysts noted.

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Large table of OTC stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks like AAD, AAL, ABB, etc.

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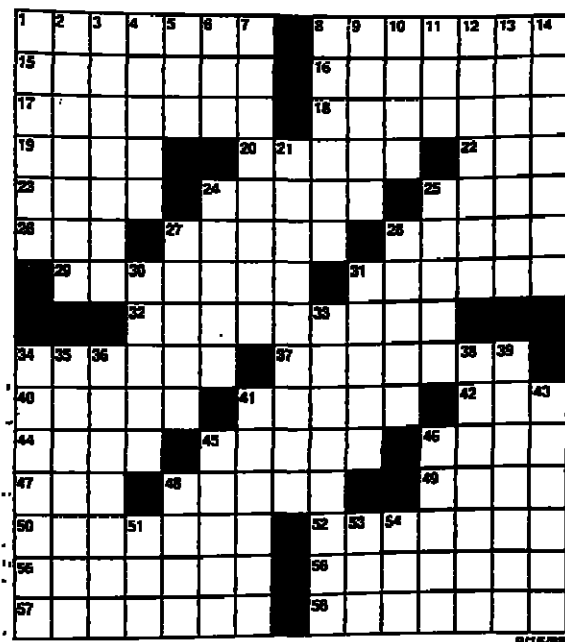
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Thursday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks like ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.



ACROSS

1 Like many a marathon finisher
8 Kind of horse or camel
15 Prozac
16 Goon
17 Spring
18 Moribund
19 Utah ski resort
20 Detartrate
22 N.Y.C. transit line
23 Playwright Simon
24 Tell good jokes
25 Curtain raiser
26 Draft org.
27 Act the coquette
28 Sashmere fabric
29 Rubberneck's activity
31 St. Sebastian, for one
32 Accommodations
34 Mark of shame
37 Bush or Dukakis, e.g.
40 Where a kadein lives
41 Port for Pompey
42 Rosary bead
44 At any time

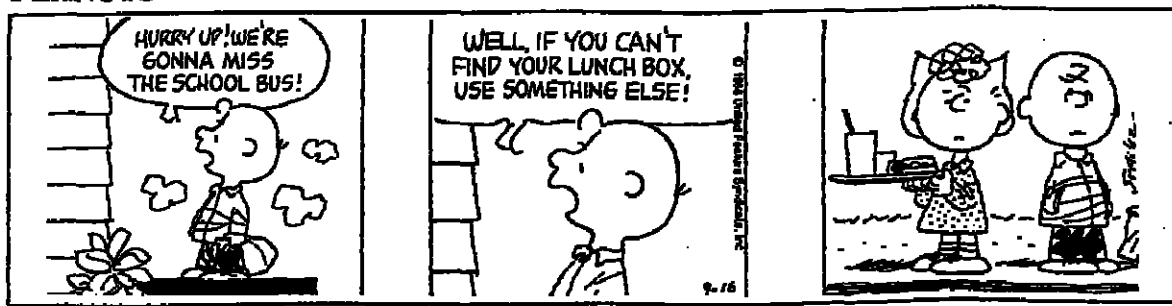
DOWN

1 Gathers leftovers
2 Random
3 Advocates of centralized government
4 Kind of code
5 Ethel Allen's brother
6 — Turner, Styron hero
7 Lustrous
8 Horrific
9 Awaken
10 Filic's weapon
11 Necessity for a baby
12 Unlawful

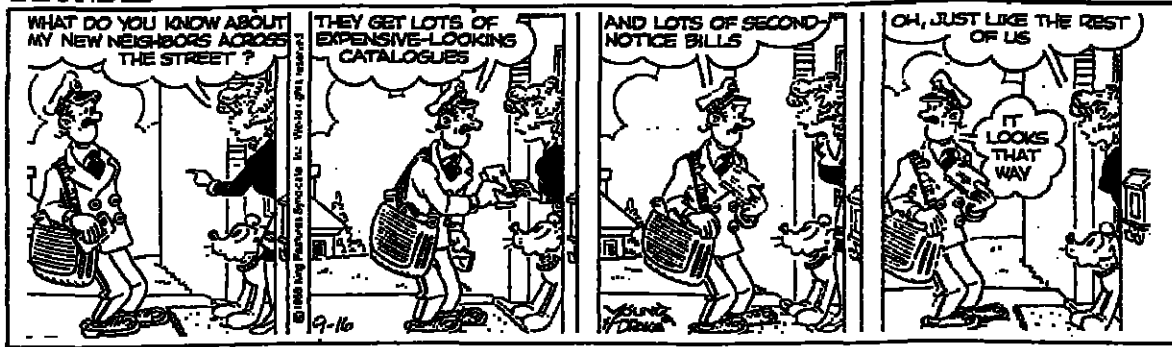
13 In a wide-awake manner
14 Mearner
21 Colonial Va.'s House of
24 Actress Valli Vessal
25 Large blood vessel
27 Psychoanalyst Erich
28 Letter-turner White
30 "Phil the Fiddler" author
31 Kind of badge
33 Grumbled indistinctly
34 Himalayan guides
35 Athens cafe
36 Jill or John of films
38 U.S. space probe
39 Obvious
41 Miradors
42 Discharges
43 Post Stephen Vincent
45 Post Stephen Vincent
48 Anything for a kitten
48 Teases
48 Teases
51 Chou En-Lai
53 Pierre's friend
54 Ovid's 104

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PEANUTS



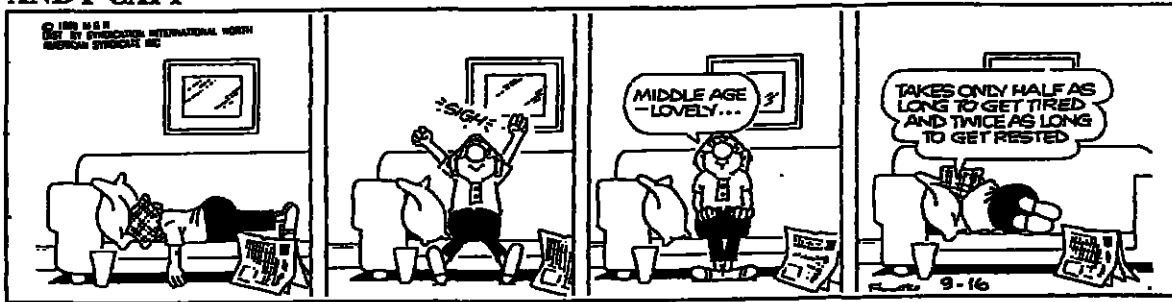
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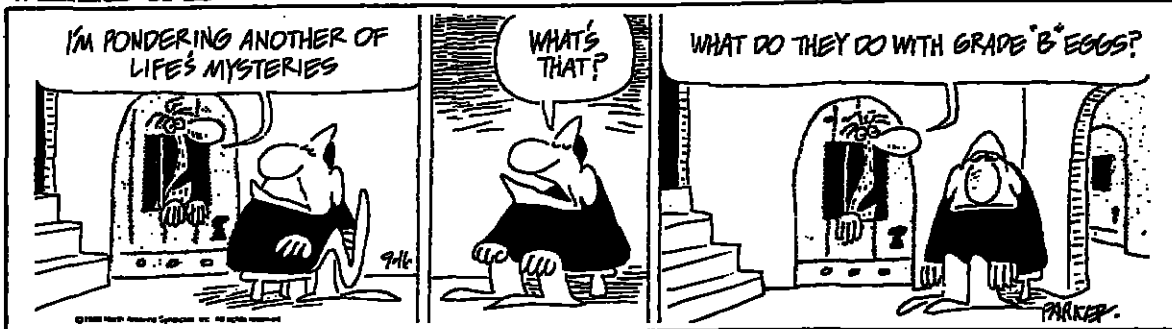
BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



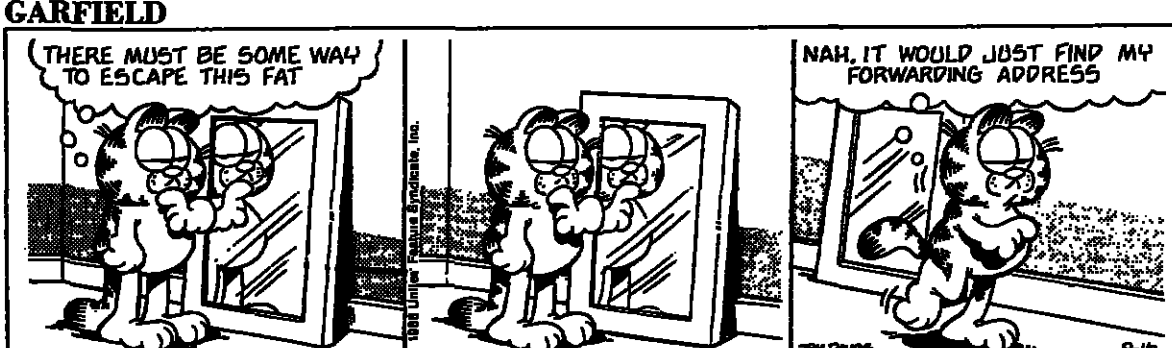
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CRAFS
O O O O O

LIPUP
O O O O O

ENJUKT
O O O O O

BUSUDE
O O O O O

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: O O O O O THE O O O O O

Yesterday's Jumbles: SAVOR RUMMY SADIST RATIFY
Answer: Some say that if you marry a widow you won't do this—MARRY "A-MISS"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	6	7	Beijing	25	17
Amsterdam	11	12	Bombay	31	24
Athens	16	17	Brussels	16	11
Berlin	13	10	Calcutta	31	24
Bombay	28	21	Chengde	24	18
Buenos Aires	16	11	Hankow	24	18
Cardiff	13	10	Hong Kong	24	18
Cairo	26	19	Kobe	24	18
Canton	26	19	London	17	10
Chengde	24	18	Madrid	17	10
Chongqing	24	18	Manila	27	20
Chuncheon	24	18	Osaka	24	18
Chungking	24	18	Seoul	24	18
Chunyang	24	18	Taipei	24	18
Chunyang	24	18	Tokyo	24	18
Chunyang	24	18			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 15

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	270.85	+1.25
Brussels	285.25	+1.50
Frankfurt	252.50	+1.00
London	274.40	+1.20
Paris	274.40	+1.20
Stockholm	120.25	+0.75
Sydney	158.25	+1.00
Tokyo	274.40	+1.20

Market	Index	Change
Bangkok	1100	+10
Bombay	1100	+10
Calcutta	1100	+10
Chengde	1100	+10
Chongqing	1100	+10
Chuncheon	1100	+10
Chunyang	1100	+10
Chunyang	1100	+10
Chunyang	1100	+10
Chunyang	1100	+10

Market	Index	Change
London	274.40	+1.20
Paris	274.40	+1.20
Stockholm	120.25	+0.75
Sydney	158.25	+1.00
Tokyo	274.40	+1.20

BOOKS

THE CITY THAT NEVER WAS: Two Hundred Years of Fantastic and Fascinating Plans That Might Have Changed the Face of New York City

By Rebecca Read Shamor. Illustrated. 254 pages. \$35. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

Picture these ideas: Elevated, arched sidewalks enabling pedestrians to move about the city "out of danger from traffic, protected from the snows of winter and the glare and heat of the summer sun."

A half-Gothic, half-Moorish museum approached by a cave-like tunnel and guarded by "ignorance" and "superstition," two huge statues clutching weapons and "barring the avenue to aesthetic culture."

A 40-story cathedral with a swimming pool, a movie theater, a bowling alley and a 75-foot-high (about 20-meters high) revolving cross illuminating the night sky with red and orange beams.

These notions are not the fanciful imaginings of a science-fiction writer. They are proposals, seriously entertained and in some cases, seriously considered, for the betterment of New York City.

In fact, as Rebecca Read Shamor's provocative new book demonstrates, architects and politicians, dreamers, cranks and entrepreneurs have been busy blueprinting improvements for the city ever since the Dutch bought Manhattan from the Canarsee Indians back in 1624 for the equivalent of \$24.

In retrospect, many of the schemes seem odd, even preposterous. It is difficult to imagine the Empire State Building serving as a hurriedly docking post for dirigibles (the original plan was scrapped when most ships, buffeted by 40 mph winds, about 65 kilometers per hour, failed even to make contact with the structure).

And it is disturbing to learn that at various times people have proposed using Central Park as the site for a race course, a housing development, an airfield and a replica of a World War I battlefield.

Other schemes that were initially laughed off as absurd have long since been incorporated into the urban landscape, thanks in large measure to advances in technology and the demands of a growing metropolitan population. In 1805, Colonel John Stevens' proposal to build a pontoon bridge across the Hudson River was called dangerous and /or /only, as was Thomas Pope's plan to span the East River with a Flying Pendant Lever Bridge in 1811. More than a century later, their dreams would come to fruition, when the George Washington Bridge opened in 1931.

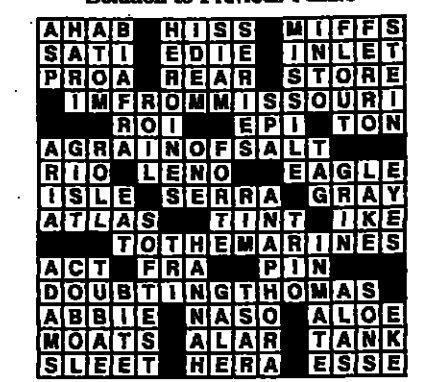
Though politics and public opinion clearly insured the success or defeat of certain plans, chance has probably played just as large a role in deciding how New York looks today. In the 1850s, the city came close to turning down Central Park in favor of a 160-acre plot (about 65 hectares) known as Jones' Wood, a thick virgin forest between 56th and 76th streets and the East River and Third Avenue.

Years later, the city also came close to sheathing the George Washington Bridge's magnificent steel towers in granite, as one of its architects initially proposed; it was prevented from doing so by the onset of the Depression.

This lavishly illustrated volume gives us a concise picture of the social, political and cultural forces that have shaped New York City's physical landscape and in doing so, a fascinating glimpse of the ad hoc process by which the great metropolis evolved — how it exists, simultaneously, as an imaginary city in the minds of its planners and as a functioning if non-utopian home to seven million people.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

It will not be surprising if the World Team Olympiad, scheduled to begin in Venice on October 8, proves disappointing for the favorites. Some of the countries that have won in the past, such as France, are not at full strength. And many countries that have never won have closed the gap by developing new talent.

One of these is India, which will have the formidable Jaggy Shivdasani, winner of two major North American titles in 1987. In the diagrammed deal, played in a pairs event in Trouville, France, in mid-June, he held the South cards.

Some interesting card reading was possible when West led the diamond queen against four hearts. East had passed originally and then jumped to two diamonds. In removing West's spades and diamonds had prepared for an end play. When the heart queen fell under the ace, the club ten was led and West was allowed to win the second and final trick for the defense with the jack. If the South ruffed in dummy, unblocking his ace when East ruffed. He won the spade shift with the ace and ruffed a spade. He then ruffed a diamond, ruffed a spade and

view of the lead, he certainly held a six-card suit headed by the ace-king and probably the jack. It was likely that he had a spade honor and some length, since West had neither bid that suit nor led it. Conclusion: West held the heart queen, since East would have had too much to pass originally with that card.

jack had not been played. South would have won with the king in dummy and led the eight with the same effect.

Jaggy had a useful match-point overlook, and his contract would have been safe even if West's heart queen had been twice guarded.

crossed to the heart king to ruff the last spade.

Neither side was vulnerable. The bid:

North	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	Pass	1♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	2♦
Pass	Pass	Pass	3♦
Pass	Pass	Pass	4♦

West led the diamond queen.

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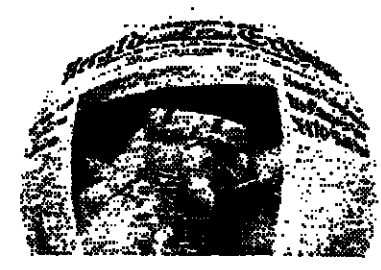
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SPORTS

In Seoul, More Drug Use Than Tests Show

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service
SEOUL — Medical experts say that the small number of athletes they expect will test positive for performance-enhancing drugs during the Seoul Games do not reflect the true number of athletes involved with the drugs.

Scout Games, in which approximately 1,600 samples, from all medal winners and other athletes selected at random, will be taken over the 16 days of competition.
With constant improvement in medical technology, athletes appear to be more willing to risk using banned substances.

trust in their doctors that they can be manipulated without even knowing.
The doctor says, "Follow my program and you will improve." Voy said, "The easiest way for that to happen is steroids."

Resort in Norway Selected to Stage '94 Winter Games

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEOUL — Lillehammer, Norway, was selected by the International Olympic Committee on Thursday to hold the 1994 Winter Olympics, beating out bids from three other cities.
The Norwegian resort had been considered an outsider to stage the first Winter Games not to be held in the same year as the Summer Olympics.



ROYAL KOREAN PARADE — Marchers in traditional Korean costumes marching in Seoul on Thursday during a pre-Olympic parade. The parade was a re-enactment of a royal procession of the Yi dynasty, which ruled from 1392 to 1910.

Seoul's Olympic Chief Makes a Comeback

By Peter Maass
Washington Post Service
SEOUL — Park Seh Jik already has risen to prominence as one of South Korea's top generals, fallen in disgrace to the status of a non-person and risen once again to become president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee.

still consolidating power after his 1979 coup.
According to one account, Park had made the mistake of boasting at a private meeting with other generals that he would be the next president of South Korea.

the Olympics, which is my great concern and interest," he said. "So to make it short, let bygones be bygones. I don't want any controversial issues at this moment."

Asked what lessons he learned from the experience, Park replied: "You don't have to explain yourself. History will be written some day. Exercise perseverance in what you are doing."



Park Seh Jik: "Exercise perseverance in what you are doing."

Astros' Ryan Masters Reds in 7-1 Triumph

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CINCINNATI — Nolan Ryan, the 41-year-old right-hander who has said he is considering retirement, continued his mastery over the opposition on Wednesday night, striking out a National League season-high 13 batters in leading the Houston Astros to a 7-1 victory over the Cincinnati Reds.

home Kirk Gibson with none out in the bottom of the ninth for the game's only run, and Orel Hershiser pitched a six-inning shutout for the season.
Red Sox 4, Orioles 3: In the American League, in Boston, Mike Greenwell hit for the cycle to end a 3-for-16 slump and scored three runs as the Red Sox completed a sweep of their three-game series with Baltimore.



Bob Dernier of the Phillies sliding into the first leg of a double play that was turned in the first inning by Jose Quiroga of St. Louis.

Israeli Boxers Banned Over South Africa Tour

By Peter Alfano
New York Times Service
SEOUL — The International Amateur Boxing Federation suspended 12 Israeli boxers for life on Thursday and accused Israel's boxing federation of gross misconduct for sending a team to compete in South Africa.
The federation will now determine what further penalties Israel will be assessed. Until that decision is made later this month however, the three Israeli boxers entered in the Olympic Games will be allowed to participate.

Late Arrival Won't Bar Lynn, Ueberroth Rules

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Fred Lynn, the man whose mad dash in a chartered plane got him to Chicago 10 minutes too late, will be eligible to play postseason games if the Detroit Tigers go that far, Paw Ueberroth, the baseball commissioner, has ruled.

arrive in Chicago, where the Tigers were playing, by midnight that night in order to be eligible for postseason play.
The private jet that the Tigers chartered in California, where the Orioles were playing, arrived over Chicago 10 minutes after the deadline, and the Tigers said Lynn would be considered ineligible for the playoffs and the World Series.

SCOREBOARD

Table containing Major League Baseball scores, National League scores, and Major League Standings for various teams like Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

POSTCARD

Designer Gardens

By Daralice D. Boles
New York Times Service
THE ride starts with the Garden of Eden. Then come classical gardens: Egyptian, Persian, Roman, Italian Renaissance, 18th-century French and 19th-century Victorian. Next, you travel under the Magic Mountain that separates Occidental from Oriental gardens, and you end up in a basin surrounded with a statue of Buddha.

The latest attraction at Epcot Center? No. The 35-acre Historical Garden will not be in Florida but in Galveston, Texas.

Nevertheless, visitors will climb aboard a ride, just as they do at Disney World, for a trip through this new section of the Moody Garden, which is to open in 1990.

The theme park is the work of an 88-year-old London designer, Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe. "Sir Geoffrey is an 88-year-old young Turk," said Susan Frey, former editor of Landscape Architecture.

He is also one of few recognized leaders in a field whose practitioners are blurring the boundaries between landscape architecture and art, architecture and urban design.

What it means to practice landscape architecture depends on who is doing the practicing. "I know landscape architects working on projects from deforestation in the tropics to mapping of sacred places," Frey said. "The field is as big as all outdoors."

And as fragmented, said Michael Van Valkenburgh, head of the landscape architecture department at the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University. "We're a young profession and we've been spread very thin," he said. "People don't agree as to who's good or even who the people are in the field."

That situation is changing, however, due to such high-profile projects as South Cove, a marina-like landscape at New York's Battery Park City that was designed by Stanton Eckstut, an architect; Mary Miss, an artist, and Susan Childs, a landscape architect.

Then there is Gallery Row in Washington, where Steven Holl, an architect, and Vito Acconci, an artist, are collaborating with Jay Graham, a landscape architect, on the design of street furniture, lighting and planting for three blocks off Pennsylvania Avenue.

"The late 20th-century citizen is not necessarily interested in work-

ing in the garden but in being in the garden," Van Valkenburgh said. Frey added that there is "a new interest in the nurturing aspect of the landscape. Since World War II, the emphasis has been on static, mass-produced, easy-maintenance landscapes," she said. "Now, however, there is more emphasis on the storytelling aspects of landscape, and you end up in a basin surrounded with a statue of Buddha."

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"The late 20th-century citizen is not necessarily interested in work-

Betty Carter 'Happens' at Last

By Mike Zerwin
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Despite being among the finest interpreters of jazz singing, on a par with Ella Fitzgerald and Sarah Vaughan at their best, it has never "happened" for Betty Carter until now.

Arriving at her hotel here last weekend, she found a telex from Polygram records informing her that her new album "Look What I Got!" was No. 1 on the U.S. jazz charts. She had trouble falling asleep. In the middle of the night, her nephew, who works for USA Today, called to say that reissues of her albums with Carmen McRae and Ray Charles were beginning to appear on the charts. "My goodness," she said to herself, "I may never sleep again. Three records on the charts! There'll be no living with me now."

Her cherubic smile in the lobby the morning after gave no indication of sleeplessness, trouble to come or bitterness past. "You deserve what you deserve," she said. "People tell me it should have happened a long time ago. Well, who really knows? Fate has a way of working things out for certain people in certain ways and maybe I wasn't ready to handle it 10-15 years ago. I'm ready now."

Born 57 years ago in Flint, Michigan, her professional career began after winning an amateur contest in Detroit when she was 16. She joined Lionel Hampton two years later, in 1948. She wanted to sing ballads, he wanted her to scat. After two years with Hampton, tagged with the middle moniker "Betop," she started out on her own and remembers the jazz scene in the '50s as "a big beautiful music world. Everybody played and learned together and helped each other. It wasn't about money because there wasn't any. There was so much joy. We thought it would never end."

Dues having been paid in small dives, she shared marquee with the Temptations, the Orioles, Bo Diddley and Muddy Waters at the Howard, Regal, Earl and Apollo theaters. She recorded for Epic, Atco, ABC and United Artists during the '60s, but record companies were not breaking down her door: "They wanted rock records, hit records, they wanted to make money and they wanted to make it quick. Not later on down the road — now! That's business, I understand that. So I decided that if I wanted to do what I want the best thing to do was to do it myself."

One of the first jazz musicians to make her own records and distribute them herself, she started her own label, Bet-Cat, in 1969. For years it was difficult to find her records in shops, while her live audiences steadily grew. This year, Polygram contacted her about "I Got It Now!" and released it on their Verve label, her first major-label release since 1964. She "wasn't exactly pursuing them. Even though I really needed a large record company, being a stubborn person, I was just going on doing it my own way."

She alienated a conservative segment of her audience by what she describes as "devouring" standards. "I know I'm probably breaking some hearts out there," she said. "People my age have been listening to 'The Man I Love' more or less the same way for 40 years. They don't want it changed. They get angry."

Unorthodox tempi and articulation, stretched-out lyrics and turned phrases implying new and often deeper meaning, breathing in surprising places. "Some of the older critics can't understand what I do with a melody," she said. "They just don't hear it. My good reviews tend to come from younger critics. But I never sat down and decided to change this or that, my music just evolved since I've been out here all these years. I don't ever want to hold back and bottle myself up trying not to be too 'extreme.' I'd like to leave something behind me, maybe someday listening to what a jazz singer is supposed to do."

"What is a jazz singer?" "Jazz is not a sometime thing. It's a unique form of culture, you can't just shove it around here and there. It's a concept. These days record companies jump almost all instrumental music together as 'jazz.' But jazz feeling comes from somebody who lives the jazz life, a jazz person. Frank Sinatra doesn't live jazz, he lives in his Vegas and Tahoe bag. They don't have too many jazz people in those places. He's a good singer, but not a jazz singer. His environment is not conducive."

"Involvement. A computer person sits in front of his computer a lot, he speaks with another computer person. An opera singer lis-



Jazz singer Carter: "Three records on the charts! There'll be no living with me now."

tens to other opera singers. It's an occupation. You have to deal with it constantly. The right environment for a jazz person is wherever the music is enjoyed. Basically, that means New York. I live in Brooklyn. But I think that most young people who come to hear somebody like me or Wynton Marsalis know what jazz is without having to be told."

She estimates her audience to be mostly between 20 and 40 — younger than those of Vaughan or Fitzgerald. She hires young adventurous rhythm sections and gives them more solo space than most star singers, who tend to keep their experienced prestigious sidemen out of competition in the background. "If the audience sees me on stage with three other old people they're going to think it's old-fashioned music. Mostly I pick young musicians for their enthusiasm and energy. Sure, there's also a lack of experience, that can't be helped. Youth has a tendency to bash things out. I try to get them to control that, to pass on some of my experience. They have the energy, I have the discipline."

"Musicians my age, they get tired quick and you can't tell them anything. They are set in their ways, you can't ask them to play two hours on stage like I sometimes do. They start looking at their watch. I really can't stand that. Young people just want to play and learn. Which is what I want."

Betty Carter: Dortmund, Sept. 16; Rotterdam, Sept. 17; Cologne, Sept. 18; Albi, France, Sept. 20; Liege, Belgium, Sept. 21; Brussels, Sept. 22; Amsterdam, Sept. 23; Ghent, Sept. 24; London (Ronnie Scott's) Sept. 26-Oct. 10.

PEOPLE

New Shaw Biography

The biography of George Bernard Shaw, which won a record \$25,000 (\$1 million) advance for the author Michael Holroyd, was released on Thursday. The London publishers, Chatto & Windus, said it had printed 50,000 copies of the first volume. "Bernard Shaw 1856-1950: The Search for Love," the U.S. edition is due out Oct. 5 from Random House, which owns the London firm. The first volume covers the life of the Irish dramatist, critic and Fabian Society socialist from his birth in Dublin through his departure from Ireland when he was 20 to find fame and fortune in England, and his marriage to the wealthy Charlotte Payne-Townshend. Two more volumes are projected.

The "James Baldwin Project," a stage presentation with music and dance based on the works of the late American writer, had its world premiere as part of the Flanders festival at the Ancienne Belgique theater in Brussels. David Baldwin, brother of the author, narrated the presentation. Baldwin, author of "Another Country," "The Fire Next Time" and "Notes of a Native Son," died in 1987 at his home in southern France.

Yoko Ono, widow of John Lennon, dismissed the author Albert Goldman's controversial book as "totally fiction" in a radio show broadcast in the United States. "These people in this book are not us. It's not John and me," Ono said. Her rare appearance was prompted by Goldman's "The Lives of John Lennon," which presents the Beatles star as an anorexic, bisexual and drug-addicted drunk who wanted to dump his wife. Ono appeared with her son Sean, and Julian, Lennon's son from his first marriage. Lennon was fatally shot in 1980 by Mark David Chapman.

Prince, the rock star who helped develop the funky "minneapolis sound" that put the city on the national music map, got a royal welcome as he kicked off his first U.S. tour in four years before a cheering hometown crowd. His "Loveless" tour continues through October in the United States after a highly successful European tour. Prince frequently trips the censors to clap and sing along. "I'm in Minneapolis. I'd really appreciate it," he shouted.

Princess Henry, the youngest son of Prince Charles and his wife, Diana, celebrated his fourth birthday on Thursday with games and a tray of cakes delivered to his kindergarten class by Buckingham Palace.

The winners of Bialystok Prizes for social sciences were announced by the Swiss foundation. The winners were Michael Evers, 84, a former vice president and professor of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Otto Ludwig Lange, 61, a professor in botany at the University of Würzburg; Shmuel Eisenstat, 65, a member of the Israel Academy of Sciences and of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences; and René Edouard, 79, a professor emeritus of literature and a writer, from Mayenne, France.

Hamleys, the British toy shop that has enchanted children for 225 years, is up for sale. And it may go to an American, Japanese or Hong Kong buyer. The British conglomerate, Lowndes Queensway PLC, said it intends to sell the toy store located on London's Regent Street as part of moves to streamline its businesses. Hamleys' patrons include Britain's royal family, King Hussein of Jordan, the sultan of Brunei and Michael Jackson. The

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